

## Fundamentalists held in Morocco

**SABAT (R)** — Moroccan police detained four Islamic fundamentalists for questioning about an alleged call for revolution during the absence in Rabat this week of King Hassan, their associates said Saturday. They were detained after publication of a pamphlet on religious observance containing the word "Jihad." The pamphlet was published while the king was in London on a state visit to Britain as guest of Queen Elizabeth. Police seized copies at the printers and arrested four of its authors, who are members of Al Jamaa Al Khairia, a spokesman for the organisation said. Al Jamaa Al Khairia is an Islamic fundamentalist movement led by Abdul Salem Yassine, a Muslim theologian and professor who has been jailed twice for his views. The use of the word Jihad was apparently interpreted by investigators as a call for an Islamic revolution, the spokesman said. Abdul Wahed Moutawakil, a professor from Saffi, Mohammed Alsaoui Souleimani, a primary school director, and Ahmad Dhaibi, a civil servant, both of Marrakesh, were detained. Fathallah Arslane, professor of Arabic in Rabat, was held but later released, the spokesman said. Al Jamaa Al Khairia, which was formed as a political opposition party 1980, is a militant Islamic movement which its leaders say is devoted to strict observance of Islamic law.

Volume 12 Number 3529

AMMAN, SUNDAY JULY 19, 1987, DHUL QAIDA 23, 1407

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

## 8 injured in Marj Al Hamam shooting

**AMMAN (Petra)** — Eight people were injured during a gun battle Saturday in Marj Al Hamam following municipal elections, a Public Security Department (PSD) source said. The PSD's communiqué said that a quarrel between competing factions for the municipal council resulted in a shooting exchange at the closing of election polls. It added that all the injured were in a good condition and are being treated at Amman hospitals.

## Sanaa expects Yemeni unity

**SANAA (R)** — North Yemen's President Ali Abdullah Saleh predicted Saturday that his country would soon achieve unity with South Yemen. Sanaa Radio said Mr. Saleh made the comment during a briefing by Yahya Hussein Al Anashi, North Yemen's minister in charge of unification affairs. Sources in Sanaa and Aden said earlier this week that high-level contacts aimed at achieving a merger had been stepped up. Talks on the merger first began in 1982 but negotiations stalled after bloody factional fighting in Aden in January 1986 ousted South Yemeni leader Ali Nasser Mohammad, who fled with his supporters to Sanaa.

## Reagan wants more contra aid

**WASHINGTON (AP)** — President Ronald Reagan called Saturday for a new round of aid to the Nicaraguan rebels, contending that "the American people are tired of the off-on again policy in Central America." Mr. Reagan, without mentioning the turmoil surrounding his presidency brought on by the Iran-contra hearings, took advantage of the increased attention given the contra aid issue on Capitol Hill. "Some tell me that the people in this country just don't care about the freedom fighters. But I don't think that's true. The more people know about the Sandinista communists, the more they support the freedom fighters," Mr. Reagan said in his weekly radio address. Nothing less is at stake than the Soviet domination of Central America, Mr. Reagan charged.

## Dutchman jailed in U.S. for arms sales

**SEATTLE (AP)** — A Dutch citizen convicted in federal court of conspiring to sell U.S. military equipment to China and Iran has been sentenced to 10 years in prison and given a \$250,000 fine. Johannes Nootenboom, 46, was convicted last May of conspiring to sell navy torpedoes to China and U.S.-made Hawk missile radar tubes to Iran. He was also convicted of trying to export a classified manual on the torpedoes.

## Rebel leader spurns Najib's offer

**ISLAMABAD (R)** — An Afghan rebel leader on Saturday spurned an offer of cabinet seats from Mr. Najib, head of the Soviet-backed government in Kabul. Syed Ahmad Gailani, leader of one of the seven guerrilla parties based in Pakistan, told a news conference in Islamabad he was fighting for his beliefs, not for ministerial posts. "If I was offered the post of Najib himself, I could not accept it and the shame of history," he declared.

## INSIDE

- U.S. high-tech armada ready to protect Kuwaiti tankers, page 2
- Cabinet approves loan from OPEC for power station, page 3
- European paper — a good basis for negotiations, page 4
- From Slovakia with love to Jerash, page 5
- Romania scores hat-trick in University Regatta, page 6
- Wall Street index crosses 2,500 mark, page 7
- Manila links coup plot to Marcos, page 8



An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation  
جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية الراي

# French-Iranian crisis turns worse

## Tehran says French diplomats will be arrested and tried for alleged spying

Combined agency dispatches

**THE diplomatic break between France and Iran took a worse turn on Saturday with both continuing their respective blockades of each other's embassies in Paris and Tehran, and Iran threatening to put French diplomats on trial for alleged spying.**

Concern was growing that French hostages in Lebanon would become targets of angry reprisals for the French decision Friday to cut ties with Iran.

The French Foreign Ministry declined comment on an Iranian report that French diplomats in Tehran — also blocked in their embassy — would be arrested and tried as spies.

The Iranian embassy building on the right bank across the Seine River from the Eiffel Tower has been encircled since late June, when embassy translator Wahid Gerdji took refuge there to avoid questioning about a series of terrorist bombings.

Since Thursday night, a reinforced cordon of about 100 officers has blocked surrounding streets in the chic neighbourhood, cast floodlights on the three-storey building and refused to allow anyone to enter or leave.

## Iranian-driven car explodes near Kensington Palace

**LONDON (AP)** — A moving car believed to be driven by an Iranian exploded Saturday on a busy street near the driveway entrance to Kensington Palace, the London residence of Prince Charles, Princess Diana and other members of the royal family, Scotland Yard said.

The driver was pulled from the vehicle by two men and taken to St. Stephen's Hospital in nearby Fulham where he was reported in serious "but not critical" condition.

Commander George Churchill-Coleman, head of Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist squad, said: "We know who this man is and where he was going. The explosion went off under the front passenger seat — we assume it was some sort of bomb."

The driver was on his way to work, Comdr Churchill-Coleman said, but he refused to disclose any other details.

An unidentified ambulance attendant was quoted as saying he had burns to his hands, scorched hair, and appeared to have a knee injury.

## Abdul Meguid rejects Israeli criticism over Waldheim

**CAIRO (AP)** — Egypt's foreign minister said Saturday he was "extremely surprised" over Israel's reported complaints about an invitation to Austrian President Kurt Waldheim to visit Egypt.

Esamat Abdul Meguid said Egypt would not allow interference in its internal affairs. "Our relations with Austria are a matter of concern to Cairo and Vienna alone," he told reporters.

The Egyptian minister is scheduled to fly to Israel on Monday, the highest-ranking Egyptian visitor to the Jewish state in six years. There was no indication the dispute over Dr. Waldheim would affect his plans.

The World Jewish Congress and news media have linked Dr. Waldheim, an officer in the German army in World War II, with Nazi atrocities in the Balkans. The Austrian president has denied the allegations, but since his election a year ago during a strong WJC campaign against him, he has visited only the Vatican and Jordan.

Mr. Abdul Meguid invited Dr. Waldheim to Egypt during a visit to Vienna last Tuesday. The previous Thursday, Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres had met Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in Geneva and invited Mr.

Metal barriers have been thrown up against the gates of the embassy's iron fence.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman, speaking on condition of anonymity, said Italy has agreed to represent France's interests in Tehran, where French diplomats are confined to the embassy building.

The official Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) of Iran said Iranian police were surrounding the French embassy, continuing a blockade that began several days ago.

The agency said Interior Minister Ali Akbar Mohtashemi accused French diplomats of acting as a connecting bridge to help counter-revolutionaries escape abroad.

It was not clear whether Mr. Mohtashemi was directing his accusations at all 15 French nationals at the embassy, or only some of them.

The latest Iranian statements heightened fears in Paris that French diplomats in Tehran might be taken hostage, as Americans were in November 1979.

IRNA quoted Mr. Mohtashemi as saying the diplomats would be handed over to courts for justice.

Mr. Mohtashemi told a meeting of directors of revolutionary institutions that papers and documents indicated that "members of the French embassy and consulate in Tehran have acted as a connecting bridge to help counter-revolutionaries escape abroad and also to link splinter groups inside Iran."

"...the spies will be arrested and handed over to the judiciary for Islamic justice," he said, according to IRNA.

Iran has accused the French consul in Tehran, Paul Torri, of espionage and drug smuggling and demanded he appear before a revolutionary tribunal. France refused.

Saturday's statement was not the first time Iran has accused French diplomats of spying, but its timing appeared to signal Tehran was not prepared to back down and allow Mr. Gerdji to be released.

(Continued on page 3)

## Antipov to cut short Israel visit

**TEL AVIV (AP)** — The head of the Soviet consular delegation in Israel said Saturday he would cut short his visit and return to Moscow in 10 days while denying in an interview the delegates were KGB agents.

Yevgeny Antipov did not disclose the reasons for his recall to Moscow but said he did not think he would return to Israel. He said another delegate, whom he declined to name, was to return with him to the Soviet Union.

Mr. Antipov, who has announced shortly after his arrival that he and other delegates would stay in Israel for about three months, said he will be replaced by another Soviet consular official.

"I will see how things are going here and then I'll be replaced by other consular officials," Mr. Antipov, deputy head of the consular directorate at the Soviet Foreign Ministry told AP.

Israeli officials have suggested the Kremlin may replace the current delegates — the first Soviet officials to visit Israel in 20 years — with others who will stay indefinitely, meaning a de facto renewal of diplomatic ties broken by the Soviet Union in 1967.

But Mr. Antipov denied he and another delegate would be replaced by higher-level officials charged with a broader political task. "They will be doing the same type of work as we are," he said.

The Soviet diplomat appeared relaxed as he spoke about the daily encounters with demonstrators who demanded freer Jewish emigration.

Mr. Antipov was not offended by the question whether he or any other delegates were KGB agents, as some of the protesters claimed.

"No, no, this is silly," he said, adding that no delegate had worked for the Komitet Gosudarstvennoy Bezopasnosti (state security committee) in the past.

Referring to five women demonstrators in striped prison-type uniforms who blocked the Soviet cortege on Thursday and Friday, he said:

"Every person has the right to express his thoughts but it should be done in a civilized way. They claim to be concerned about human rights but prevent us from reaching our office to take care of such matters."

The eight-member Soviet group arrived on Sunday carrying 90-day visas.

## Iraq reports capturing strategic ground

**BAGHDAD (Agencies)** — Iraq said Saturday it captured a string of mountain peaks and strip of strategic high ground on the central front in a surprise attack which killed many Iranian troops.

A military communiqué said Iraq used planes, tanks and artillery in the attack Friday night.

It coincided with news from the United Nations that the Security Council had agreed to meet on Monday to adopt a resolution demanding an end to the Iran-Iraq war, now well into its seventh year (See draft text of resolution on page 2).

Diplomats in Baghdad said Iraq could be stepping up attacks to recapture strategic ground ahead of the U.N. ceasefire move.

The war communiqué said Iraqi troops took a 4.5 x two kilometre stretch of border heights and six mountain peaks in the assault by the second army.

It said the attack destroyed an Iranian armoured division and killed a very large number of Iranian troops.

A military spokesman said supporting warplanes destroyed 72 Iranian army positions and six Rapier surface-to-air missile bases.

A week ago, Iraq mounted another surprise push on the southern front and said it regained areas in the marshes near the vital Majnoon oilfields.

The Majnoon fields, seized by Iran three years ago, are believed to contain huge oil reserves.

Saturday's Iraqi communiqué said that most of Iran's 88th Armoured Division was destroyed in the attack.

The Iraqi air force also struck 72 different Iranian military positions inflicting heavy casualties, it added.

An Iranian communiqué denied the Iraqi claims. It said

Iranian forces "smashed a last-ditch Iraqi offensive" in the Sumar sector of the central front.

It added that the Iranian troops recaptured Height 402 and the Kohne Rig heights, inflicting heavy casualties on the Iraqis and capturing 67 prisoners of war.

Rival claims cannot be verified independently as the two sides rarely allow foreign correspondents or other observers to visit the battlefronts.

At the United Nations, the Security Council agreed on Friday to meet on Monday to adopt a resolution demanding an immediate ceasefire in the Iran-Iraq war and the withdrawal of all forces to the internationally recognised boundaries.

Council sources said they thought it would be approved unanimously.

Prior to Monday's meeting, council members will hold a final round of closed-door consultations.

President Reagan and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on Friday called for Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar to undertake a personal mission to undertake a personal mission to end the war.

But the U.N. chief, who briefly visited both Tehran and Baghdad in April 1985, remained non-committal about any travel plans until after the council acted.

President Reagan and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on Friday called for Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar to undertake a personal mission to undertake a personal mission to end the war.

But the U.N. chief, who briefly visited both Tehran and Baghdad in April 1985, remained non-committal about any travel plans until after the council acted.

President Reagan and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on Friday called for Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar to undertake a personal mission to undertake a personal mission to end the war.

But the U.N. chief, who briefly visited both Tehran and Baghdad in April 1985, remained non-committal about any travel plans until after the council acted.

President Reagan and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on Friday called for Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar to undertake a personal mission to undertake a personal mission to end the war.

But the U.N. chief, who briefly visited both Tehran and Baghdad in April 1985, remained non-committal about any travel plans until after the council acted.

President Reagan and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on Friday called for Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar to undertake a personal mission to undertake a personal mission to end the war.

## Gromyko: U.N. should end Gulf conflict

**BAGHDAD (Agencies)** — Soviet President Andrei Gromyko has told a top Iraqi official the U.N. Security Council should take an active role to end the Gulf war, a newspaper reported Saturday.

The article, published in the English-language Baghdad Observer, was written by Taher Al Hadithi, press secretary to First Deputy Premier Taha Yassin Ramadan.

Mr. Hadithi accompanied Mr. Ramadan in four days of talks in Moscow that ended a week ago.

Efforts are under way at the Security Council to push two U.S.-sponsored resolutions that call for a ceasefire in the Gulf war and punishment of the party that does not comply (See page 2).

In the article, Mr. Hadithi wrote: "Mr. Gromyko affirmed that the Security Council should shoulder a serious and active role this time and it should issue serious and frank resolutions to end the war."

He added, "Mr. Gromyko said that the Soviet Union is exerting sincere efforts to achieve that end, affirming that deterrent and serious measures should be adopted by the Security Council against the party that does not comply with its resolution."

Meanwhile, Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Mohammad Javad Larjani returned Saturday from a visit to Moscow during which he met Mr. Gromyko and other Soviet officials.

He briefed Iranian President Ali Khamenei on his talks in Moscow, said Iran's official Islamic Republic News Agency in a

(Continued on page 3)

## White House strongly rebuts Poindexter testimony

**WASHINGTON (Agencies)** — The White House, facing a delicate new stage in the Iran-contra affair, has challenged the testimony of former National Security Adviser John Poindexter.

Vice Admiral Poindexter, who said he never told President Ronald Reagan of the diversion of the Iran arms sales proceeds to Nicaraguan rebels in order to shield him from political controversy, appeared on Friday to rebut White House denials that Mr. Reagan would have approved the diversion had he known about it.

White House Chief of Staff Howard Baker insisted Mr. Reagan "simply would have stopped" the diversion had he known about it.

Mr. Baker said assertions that Mr. Reagan would have approved the diversion of money — and Adm. Poindexter's suggestion Friday that the White House would deny his assertion even if it were true — were contradicted by all the president's public statements.

"That is the admiral's opinion," Mr. Baker said. "I don't dispute his right to say that. But the fact of the matter is that the president said in his March press conference that, had he known about it, you would have heard him shout all the way down the corridor and through the door."

Mr. Leon said: "The president, admiral, has indicated... that he would not have authorised it. He has said that."

"I understand that he said that, and I would have expected him to say that. That's the whole idea of deniability," Adm. Poindexter replied.

Fitzwater on Friday also strongly denied Adm. Poindexter's assertions.

## Bulgarian foreign minister arrives

**AMMAN (J.T.)** — Bulgarian Foreign Minister Ivan Panev arrived in Amman Saturday evening on an official visit to Jordan during which he will hold talks with Jordanian officials. In a statement upon arrival here, Mr. Panev described Jordanian-Bulgarian relations as very strong. He said his visit was aimed at discussing means of further developing bilateral cooperation in economic, trade, cultural and political fields. Jordanian and Bulgarian views are identical on a host of international issues and Bulgaria supports Jordan's call for an international Middle East peace conference to be attended by all concerned parties and members of the United Nations Security Council, Mr. Panev said. He said that through its position within the Security Council, Bulgaria will continue to strive for convening that conference to resolve the Middle East question. Mr. Panev paid tribute to Jordan's role in promoting the cause of world peace and said Bulgaria follows with appreciation and interest His Majesty King Hussein's efforts aimed at establishing a permanent peace in the region. The Bulgarian minister was met by Mr. Nabih Al Nimer, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, and ministry officials as well as Bulgarian Ambassador Yantcho Demirev.



Margaret Thatcher

ence on the Middle East conflict," she said.

On Friday Mr. Reagan and Mrs. Thatcher called on U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar to undertake a personal initiative to end the seven-year-old Gulf war and threatened an arms embargo on whichever of the combatants refused the offer of mediation.

Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak and Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres have called for an international conference to settle the Middle East conflict. They want a conference this year.

Washington is known to support the conference idea in principle, but sees no point in pursuing it as long as the Israeli leadership is split on the issue.

Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir is fiercely opposed to the plan for a conference.

On the question of a U.S.-Soviet summit this year, Mrs. Thatcher said she believed Moscow was very anxious to get an agreement to ban medium-range nuclear missiles from Europe.

She said negotiations were currently being conducted on the basis of eliminating all intermediate weapons from Europe while leaving 100 on each side in Soviet Asia and the U.S.

This would make verification extremely difficult, she said, adding that Britain and its NATO allies would prefer a global ban on medium-range missiles.

Questioned on whether a U.S.-Soviet summit could be held this year, Mrs. Thatcher replied: "I think there could be, if Gorbachev wants it to happen."

"I think a lot depends on whether Moscow is prepared to go to a world zero on intermediate missiles, which would make it easier on the verification."

Mrs. Thatcher, on her first foreign trip after winning a third straight term in elections last month, addressed Americans over all major television networks Friday, then met privately and separately with Mr. Reagan and major members of his cabinet.

The one-day visit concluded in the U.S. Capitol building, where Mrs. Thatcher warned in a closed meeting of key senators against protectionist legislation that could shrink rather than expand global wealth.

"If America does not take the leadership role... she injures the interests of the free world," Mrs. Thatcher said on an early morning television show. "She must sail into the sunrise and not look back at things that may or may not have happened."

The statement was an apparent reference to the Iran-contra affair occupying much of Washington's attention.

"Even during this difficult period, he (Mr. Reagan) has not let go his leadership role in any way," she said on another programme.

day of testimony on Monday, has said his motive in keeping the diversion to himself was to give Mr. Reagan "some future deniability" that would protect him from "political damage."

According to a CBS News network New York Times opinion poll, 53 per cent of Americans think Mr. Reagan is lying about not knowing of the diversion, compared with 34 per cent who believe he is telling the truth.

The poll found 47 per cent of respondents thought Adm. Poindexter was lying about not telling Mr. Reagan of the diversion and 33 per cent believed Adm. Poindexter told the truth.

Next week, the hearings, which began on May 5, enter a sensitive final stage with testimony from members of Mr. Reagan's cabinet.

Attorney General Edwin Meese, whose actions in the Iran-contra affair have been criticised by members of the congressional panel, is to follow Adm. Poindexter, probably on Wednesday.

Secretary of State George Shultz, Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger and former Chief of Staff Donald Regan are also due to testify in the windup stage of the inquiry.

"Israel gave impetus to Iran deal," page 2

CIA plans top-level shake-up, page 8



## U.S. high-tech armada ready to protect Kuwaiti tankers

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. navy has assembled a "high-tech" armada of 15 warships and more than 50 carrier-based fighters and bombers as it prepares to protect Kuwaiti oil tankers in the Gulf, U.S. officials said Saturday.

With the navy preparing to carry out its first ship escort duties since the Vietnam war, the warships have gathered in or close to the theatre of the Iran-Iraq Gulf war.

They pack a powerful array of weaponry including missiles and guns that can down missiles and carrier-based aircraft equipped with electronic countermeasure devices.

Pentagon and private defence experts say Iran's military forces, depleted by nearly seven years of war with Iraq, would be no match for U.S. firepower.

Eleven Kuwaiti tankers are due to fly the American flag and receive U.S. protection in the Gulf, where neutral shipping has been repeatedly attacked by both Iran and Iraq.

No official date has been set but shipping sources say a 401,382-tonne Kuwaiti tanker named the Bridgeton could become the first to fly the U.S. flag and be escorted through the Strait of Hormuz next week.

U.S. officials say that while Washington is not spoiling for a fight with Iran, the armada will not hesitate to respond to an attack — or even a hostile threat — against oil tankers under escort through the waterway.

"We are not trigger-happy. Our officers and crews are professionals and they are ready for business," a senior naval officer told Reuters.

"If something happens, it will not be because we were the irrational ones here. But we will not be caught again like the Stark was," said the officer, who asked

not to be identified.

The U.S. frigate Stark was badly damaged in a missile attack launched by an Iraqi warplane in the Gulf on May 17.

It did not fire at the plane, did not identify itself until too late and did not attempt to shoot down the two Exocet anti-ship missiles fired by the aircraft.

Thirty-seven U.S. sailors died in the attack. The United States accepted Iraq's explanation that it was an accident.

Nine warships, including three guided-missile cruisers, have been assigned to the U.S. Middle East task force in the Gulf.

With the exception of the command ship Laffey, each is armed with missiles, 125-mm guns and high-speed 30-mm guns that could shoot down missiles and planes and destroy small Iranian speedboats.

The aircraft carrier Constellation, stationed in the northern Gulf with five escort ships, carries more than 20 F-14 fighters, the same number of A-6 and A-7 attack aircraft and EA-6B electronic countermeasures planes.

The battleship Missouri, armed with 300-mm guns and long-range cruise missiles, will leave San Francisco later this month for the northern Indian Ocean, Pentagon officials said. The ship could stand off Iran and threaten retaliation for any attack on American shipping.

Despite fears voiced in Congress that the United States may be headed for a shoot-out with Iran, the experts say they do not expect any direct attack from Iranian anti-ship Silkworm mis-

siles or aircraft.

Iranian Revolutionary Guards have approached tankers in small speed-boats and fired rifle grenades.

"But an unprotected tanker is different from a protected one and both are a lot different from many ships. Five-inch (125-mm) guns can turn one of those little boats into splinters," said one Pentagon official.

"Some say we are waving a red flag to a bull in daring Iran not to do it," an administration official said. "But the Iranians are practical under it all and they don't want a fight with us any more than we want one with them."

Iran has little with which to answer U.S. firepower. Only about 10 of its F-14 jets, sold to the Shah before Ayatollah Khomeini took power, are operational and according to one administration specialist on the Gulf region these would not dare venture out against well-trained U.S. pilots.

"They also have F-4 and F-5 jets, but those again are no match for our aircraft," he said.

Some lawmakers fear not so much a direct attack as a U.S. ship hitting a mine or sustaining damage in circumstances where it would be hard to pin blame, a congressional source said.

### Egypt offers help

Meanwhile, a senior Egyptian official was quoted on Saturday as saying Cairo was ready to help Kuwait and other Gulf countries to protect freedom of navigation and security in the region.

Ali Lutfi, president of the consultative assembly and a former prime minister, told Al Rai Al Aam newspaper talks were continuing between Egypt and Kuwait on possible cooperation.

## 'Egyptian planes intercepted Libyan jet chasing defecting Mi-8'

CAIRO (AP) — A Libyan fighter chased a military helicopter heading towards Egypt with crewmen planning to defect but apparently pulled away before Egyptian interceptors met it at the border, a state-owned newspaper reported Saturday.

The daily Al-Ahram said the apparent near-confrontation between Libyan and Egyptian aircraft occurred as the Mi-8 helicopter approached Egypt's western border on Thursday.

"The helicopter... was being chased as it entered Egyptian airspace by a Libyan fighter plane, who tried to intercept it and force it back to its base," Al-Ahram said.

"The air force immediately prepared to deal with the Libyan fighter and formed an umbrella that protected the Libyan helicopter from the moment it entered Egypt's airspace."

As the Soviet-made helicopter entered Egyptian airspace, its pilot, co-pilot and technician communicated by radio their request for political asylum and were allowed to land. Egypt's Foreign Ministry is studying the men's request. In two similar incidents this year, Libyan military men were allowed to stay.

The two neighbours have been at odds for the past 15 years, with verbal attacks, a four-day war and numerous threats of military confrontations. Relations, already cool after then-President Anwar Sadat rejected Col. Qadhafi's bid for union in 1972, worsened when Egypt signed a treaty with Israel in 1979.

Egypt has granted political asylum to a number of leading Qadhafi opponents over the years.

general to explore, in consultation with Iran and Iraq, the question of entrusting an impartial body with inquiring into responsibility for the conflict and to report to the Security Council as soon as possible;

7. Recognises the magnitude of the damage inflicted during the conflict and the need for reconstruction efforts, with appropriate international assistance, once the conflict is ended and, in this regard, requests the secretary general to assign a team of experts to study the question of reconstruction and to report to the Security Council;

8. Further requests the secretary general to examine in consultation with Iran and Iraq and with other states of the region, measures to enhance the security and stability of the region;

9. Requests the secretary general to keep the Security Council informed on the implementation of this resolution;

10. Decides to meet again as necessary to consider further steps to ensure compliance with this resolution.

## Lebanese army command said to have thwarted coup attempt

BEIRUT (AP) — A Lebanese newspaper said Saturday that the army command had foiled an attempted coup d'etat by right-wing Christian officers who planned to seize the palace of President Amin Gemayel.

The daily Al-Safir, quoted unidentified "reliable sources" in predominantly Christian east Beirut as revealing that Lieutenant-Colonel Boulos Fares, commander of the army's Fifth Brigade, was to have led the coup attempt with the support of the right-wing "Lebanese Forces" militia.

The army command declined to comment on the report. But a source at the command, who spoke on condition of anonymity, described the report as "baseless."

Al-Safir said the "Lebanese Forces" militia had recruited 37 army officers to participate in the coup which was to have been carried out at dawn on July 10.

The powerful militia is engaged in a long-standing political struggle with Mr. Gemayel for overall control of Lebanon's Christian community.

Army Commander General Michael Aoun received intelligence information about the plot

and placed "loyal" army brigades on full alert one day before the zero hour, the paper said.

Gen. Aoun, a close ally of Mr. Gemayel, gave Col. Fares and the officers supporting him an ultimatum to leave their barracks in the Christian heartland, north-east of Beirut by 11 p.m. (2000GMT) on July 9, the newspaper said.

Col. Fares was given indefinite leave after leaving the barracks "without a single shot being fired," Al-Safir added, without further elaboration.

The source at the army command said that Col. Fares had actually applied for sick leave and that he planned to travel either to France or the United States for treatment. The source also declined to elaborate further.

The "Lebanese Forces" militia is the main rightist fighting unit in Lebanon's intermittent 12-year-old civil war.

Rival factions within the militia have clashed frequently in the past during internal power struggles.

The Lebanese army, under a predominantly Christian command, has generally remained uninvolved in the civil war fighting.

Meanwhile, Justice Minister Nabih Berr, who heads the pro-Syrian Shi'ite Muslim Amal militia, ordered the closure of a crossing point between east Beirut and the Shi'ite slums on the capital's southern edge.

The closure of the Mrajeh crossing, announced by Mr. Berr's office, came two days after two Lebanese Christians were kidnapped in the neighbourhood while on their way from east Beirut to work at the city's airport, located on the western side.

Mr. Berr's move was seen by police as an attempt to prevent further kidnappings in the Shi'ite slums, the traditional strongholds of Iranian-backed fanatic groups.

The "Lebanese Forces" militia had threatened to force the closure of Beirut airport by shelling it, if the kidnapping of Christians continued in the Shi'ite slums that surround the facility.

A police spokesman, who cannot be named in keeping with standing regulations, said Amal and "Lebanese Forces" militiamen duelled with mortars and machine gun fire across a narrow no-man's-land separating Mrajeh from east Beirut early Saturday. No casualties were reported.

## Turkey ends 8 years of martial law

ANKARA (R) — More than eight years of martial law comes to an end in Turkey on Sunday despite continued clashes between troops and autonomy-seeking Kurdish rebels.

Martial law will be lifted in the last four Turkey's 67 provinces, all of which were clamped under the measure after the 1980 coup. The four are located in the south-east where the rebels are most active.

Martial law was declared in December 1978 in 13 provinces after a series of military coups in the town of Kahramanmaraş in which more than 100 people were killed.

It was extended to cover the entire country after the coup, which aimed to end political strife that resulted in more than 5,000 deaths.

Martial law was lifted gradually after general elections in 1983. However, most provinces were put under emergency rule, giving sweeping powers to governors with the aim of fighting any civil disobedience.

The last four provinces under martial law are Diyarbakir, Mardin, Siirt and Hakkari, where Kurdish guerrillas have been fighting troops and killing villagers for three years.

The four, along with four other southeastern provinces, will be under the command of a newly-created emergency rule district governor, with powers to coordinate and control all security forces in the region.

## Target of Kuwaiti bombers was reportedly Air France office

KUWAIT (R) — Two Kuwaitis killed by their own bomb in central Kuwait on Wednesday had planned to plant the device at the city's Air France office, a local newspaper said Saturday.

Al-Anba said preliminary inquiries showed they were setting a timer on the bomb in their car when it exploded prematurely.

Another newspaper, Al-Sayassah, said the two had been trained as saboteurs by Iranian intelligence.

The two, identified by the Interior Ministry as Mousa Saleh Mousa Al-Attar and Mahdi Saleh Saliman Al-Attar, disappeared during a Gulf fishing trip in November 1986 and later claimed they had been held by Iranian authorities at Bushehr port, local media reported at the time.

Al-Sayassah, which gave no source for its report, said the story was a cover-up and that they had received sabotage training.

Kuwaiti newspapers have been under tight government censorship for more than a year.

France and Iran announced on Friday they had severed diplomatic ties, climaxing an 18-day crisis triggered by the refusal of an Iranian embassy interpreter in Paris to appear before a magistrate investigating terrorist attacks.

French institutions have been previous targets of violence in Kuwait. Five Iraqis and a Lebanese were sentenced to death in 1984 for the 1983 bombing of the U.S. and French embassies.

Responsibility was claimed in Beirut by the pro-Iranian Islamic Jihad (holy war) group, which opposes Kuwait's support for Iraq in the war with Iran.

confronting this Zionist scheme and the universe will see united Muslims defending Islam and awaiting orders from Khomeini."

Iran and France severed diplomatic relations on Friday, and Iran said Saturday French diplomats in Tehran would be arrested as spies because they had helped Iranian counter-revolutionaries.

Sources say Hizbollah, Iran's closest ally in Lebanon, holds some of the 29 foreigners missing, believed kidnapped in Lebanon.

Hizbollah denies any link to the abduction of foreigners.

The diplomatic break between Iran and France has heightened fears for the lives of the French captives.

The statement, delivered to media organisations in Beirut, said Iran "will not be alone in

## Hizbollah assails France

BEIRUT (R) — The pro-Iranian Hizbollah (Party of God) said Saturday France's decision to cut ties with Iran was part of an international plot against Islam and would be confronted by Muslims awaiting orders from Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

"This is not just a cut in diplomatic ties but part of an international arrogant scheme by America and the Zionists against the spirit of Islam which has succeeded in confronting the big devils," a Hizbollah statement said.

The statement, delivered to media organisations in Beirut, said Iran "will not be alone in

confronting this Zionist scheme and the universe will see united Muslims defending Islam and awaiting orders from Khomeini."

Iran and France severed diplomatic relations on Friday, and Iran said Saturday French diplomats in Tehran would be arrested as spies because they had helped Iranian counter-revolutionaries.

Sources say Hizbollah, Iran's closest ally in Lebanon, holds some of the 29 foreigners missing, believed kidnapped in Lebanon.

Hizbollah denies any link to the abduction of foreigners.

The diplomatic break between Iran and France has heightened fears for the lives of the French captives.

confronting this Zionist scheme and the universe will see united Muslims defending Islam and awaiting orders from Khomeini."

Iran and France severed diplomatic relations on Friday, and Iran said Saturday French diplomats in Tehran would be arrested as spies because they had helped Iranian counter-revolutionaries.

Sources say Hizbollah, Iran's closest ally in Lebanon, holds some of the 29 foreigners missing, believed kidnapped in Lebanon.

Hizbollah denies any link to the abduction of foreigners.

The diplomatic break between Iran and France has heightened fears for the lives of the French captives.

confronting this Zionist scheme and the universe will see united Muslims defending Islam and awaiting orders from Khomeini."

Iran and France severed diplomatic relations on Friday, and Iran said Saturday French diplomats in Tehran would be arrested as spies because they had helped Iranian counter-revolutionaries.

Sources say Hizbollah, Iran's closest ally in Lebanon, holds some of the 29 foreigners missing, believed kidnapped in Lebanon.

Hizbollah denies any link to the abduction of foreigners.

The diplomatic break between Iran and France has heightened fears for the lives of the French captives.

confronting this Zionist scheme and the universe will see united Muslims defending Islam and awaiting orders from Khomeini."

Iran and France severed diplomatic relations on Friday, and Iran said Saturday French diplomats in Tehran would be arrested as spies because they had helped Iranian counter-revolutionaries.

Sources say Hizbollah, Iran's closest ally in Lebanon, holds some of the 29 foreigners missing, believed kidnapped in Lebanon.

Hizbollah denies any link to the abduction of foreigners.

## Poindexter: Israel provided impetus to Iran arms sales

WASHINGTON (R) — Former National Security Adviser John Poindexter said Friday Israel urged the White House to keep selling arms to Iran last year despite the failure of a first attempt to buy freedom for U.S. hostages in Lebanon.

Testifying for a third day before the congressional Iran-contra hearings, Vice-Admiral Poindexter said he and other U.S. officials had considered ending the initiative after shipping 1,000 TOW anti-tank missiles to Iran in February last year.

The sale went through but none of the six American hostages held at that time by Iranian extremists in Lebanon was released.

Asked if he was inclined to end the operation when the February shipment failed to get a hostage release, Adm. Poindexter said: "Yes, we were. And we did go through a period of time there where we were essentially standing down."

He said Israel provided the impetus for reviving the operation and had been supported by the then CIA director, William Casey.

Mr. Casey, who died of cancer in May, was reportedly concerned about the fate of hostage William Buckley, the CIA station chief in Beirut. He was later discovered to have been killed.

Adm. Poindexter said: "The Israelis were anxious to continue. They felt that the long-term gains were significant enough that they wanted us to continue participating and I frankly was torn."

"We were discouraged after the February shipment and the fact that we didn't get the hostages back and I sensed bad faith (on the part of the Iranians)."

The role of Israel in the Iran-contra scandal has been touched on repeatedly during the nine weeks of hearings so far but it has yet to be explored in depth.

Former White House aide Oliver North, testified that Amir Amir Niri, an adviser to Israeli prime minister, first suggested using Iran arms sales proceeds for covert operations.

Lieutenant-Colonel North said Manucher Ghorbanifar, an Iranian arms dealer believed by the CIA to be an Israeli agent, suggested the funds be used specifically for Nicaragua's "contra" rebels.

Israel has denied that.

Col. North also said Israel pushed hard for the Tow shipment to help Iran counter Iraqi tanks in the Iran-Iraq war.

The Tower Commission established by Mr. Reagan to investigate the Iran-contra scandal reported early this year that Israel was in at the start of the operation and pushed the United States along whenever it hesitated.

## Draft text of Security Council resolution on Gulf war

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Following is the text of a draft resolution demanding a ceasefire in the Iran-Iraq war that the Security Council is expected to adopt on Monday.

The text is still subject to possible last-minute changes.

The Security Council, reaffirming its Resolution 582 (1986), deeply concerned that, despite its calls for a ceasefire, the conflict between Iran and Iraq continues unabated, with further heavy loss of human life and material destruction.

Deplored the initiation and continuation of the conflict.

Deplored also the bombing of purely civilian population centres, attacks on neutral shipping or civilian aircraft, the violation of international humanitarian law and other laws of armed conflict, and, in particular, the use of chemical weapons contrary to obligations under the 1925 Geneva Protocol.

Deeply concerned that further escalation and widening of the conflict may take place.

Determined to bring to an end all military actions between Iran and Iraq.

Convinced that a comprehensive, just, honourable and durable settlement should be achieved between Iran and Iraq.

Recalling the provisions of the United Nations Charter and in particular the obligation of all member states to settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security and justice are not endangered.

Determining that there exists a breach of the peace as regards the conflict between Iran and Iraq. Acting under Articles 39 and 40 of the Charter of the United Nations.

1. Demands that, as a first step towards a negotiated settlement, Iran and Iraq observe an immediate ceasefire, discontinue all military actions on land, at sea and in the air, and withdraw all forces to the internationally recognised boundaries without delay;

2. Requests the secretary general to despatch a team of United Nations observers to verify, con-

firm and supervise the ceasefire and withdrawal and further requests the secretary general to make the necessary arrangements in consultation with the parties and to submit a report thereon to the Security Council;

3. Urges that prisoners of war be released and repatriated without delay after the cessation of active hostilities in accordance with the Third Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949.

4. Calls upon Iran and Iraq to cooperate with the secretary general in implementing this resolution and in mediation efforts to achieve a comprehensive, just and honourable settlement, acceptable to both sides, of all outstanding issues, in accordance with the principles contained in the Charter of the United Nations;

5. Calls upon all other states to exercise the utmost restraint and to refrain from any act which may lead to further escalation and widening of the conflict, and thus to facilitate the implementation of the present resolution;

6. Requests the secretary

general to explore, in consultation with Iran and Iraq, the question of entrusting an impartial body with inquiring into responsibility for the conflict and to report to the Security Council as soon as possible;

7. Recognises the magnitude of the damage inflicted during the conflict and the need for reconstruction efforts, with appropriate international assistance, once the conflict is ended and, in this regard, requests the secretary general to assign a team of experts to study the question of reconstruction and to report to the Security Council;

8. Further requests the secretary general to examine in consultation with Iran and Iraq and with other states of the region, measures to enhance the security and stability of the region;

9. Requests the secretary general to keep the Security Council informed on the implementation of this resolution;

10. Decides to meet again as necessary to consider further steps to ensure compliance with this resolution.

general to explore, in consultation with Iran and Iraq, the question of entrusting an impartial body with inquiring into responsibility for the conflict and to report to the Security Council as soon as possible;

7. Recognises the magnitude of the damage inflicted during the conflict and the need for reconstruction efforts, with appropriate international assistance, once the conflict is ended and, in this regard, requests the secretary general to assign a team of experts to study the question of reconstruction and to report to the Security Council;

8. Further requests the secretary general to examine in consultation with Iran and Iraq and with other states of the region, measures to enhance the security and stability of the region;

9. Requests the secretary general to keep the Security Council informed on the implementation of this resolution;

10. Decides to meet again as necessary to consider further steps to ensure compliance with this resolution.

general to explore, in consultation with Iran and Iraq, the question of entrusting an impartial body with inquiring into responsibility for the conflict and to report to the Security Council as soon as possible;

7. Recognises the magnitude of the damage inflicted during the conflict and the need for reconstruction efforts, with appropriate international assistance, once the conflict is ended and, in this regard, requests the secretary general to assign a team of experts to study the question of reconstruction and to report to the Security Council;

8. Further requests the secretary general to examine in consultation with Iran and Iraq and with other states of the region, measures to enhance the security and stability of the region;

9. Requests the secretary general to keep the Security Council informed on the implementation of this resolution;

10. Decides to meet again as necessary to consider further steps to ensure compliance with this resolution.

general to explore, in consultation with Iran and Iraq, the question of entrusting an impartial body with inquiring into responsibility for the conflict and to report to the Security Council as soon as possible;

7. Recognises the magnitude of the damage inflicted during the conflict and the need for reconstruction efforts, with appropriate international assistance, once the conflict is ended and, in this regard, requests the secretary general to assign a team of experts to study the question of reconstruction and to report to the Security Council;

8. Further requests the secretary general to examine in consultation with Iran and Iraq and with other states of the region, measures to enhance the security and stability of the region;

9. Requests the secretary general to keep the Security Council informed on the implementation of this resolution;

10. Decides to meet again as necessary to consider further steps to ensure compliance with this resolution.

## TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

23:57 — News Headline

24:00 — Close Down

7:31-19

PROGRAMME ONE

15:30 — Koran

15:35 — Programme Review

15:45 — Children's programmes

17:20 — Give Me a Break

17:30 — Local Arabic programme

18:30 — Arabic series

19:15 — Local programme

19:30 — Programme review

20:00 — News in Arabic

20:30 — Arabic series

21:30 — T.V. Magazine (local)

22:30 — Documentary on Jerusalem

23:00 — News Summary in Arabic

23:10 — Documentary Contd.

PROGRAMME TWO

17:30 — La maison peche cinema 10

19:00 — News in French

19:15 — M. Benjamen

19:30 — News in Hebrew

19:45 — Varieties

20:00 — News in Arabic

20:30 — Growing Pains

21:00 — Mystery of Peru (documentary)



## NEWS IN BRIEF

## U.S. professors tour Mu'ta University

KARAK (Petra) — A delegation of professors from American universities now on a visit to Jordan called Saturday at Mu'ta University and met with members of its staff. The delegation, on a three-day visit, heard a briefing on the development and the programmes of the university. The university prepared a programme of visits for the delegation members which would take the visitors to archaeological sites and tourist centres.

## Children's book exhibit opens in Jerash

JERASH (Petra) — The Department of Libraries, Documentation and National Archives (DLDNA) Director General Dr. Ahmad Sharab opened a children book and painting exhibition Saturday at the Jerash Festival. Organised by the Iraqi embassy in Amman in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture, the exhibition's opening was attended by Iraq's ambassador in Amman, Ghafel Jassem Hussein, as well as the festival's director and visitors.

## U of J head receives alumni club

AMMAN (Petra) — University of Jordan President Abdul Salam Al Majali on Saturday received a delegation from the U.S. Graduates Alumni Club currently visiting Jordan. Dr. Majali explained to the delegation the university's activities and programmes and the development of the educational sector in Jordan over the past four decades. The delegation also visited the university library and the archaeology museum and also met with the dean of students affairs and a number of university students. The delegation consists of 13 U.S. university graduates of Arab origin.

## Cement company chief heads to Sana'a

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordan Cement Factories Company (JCFC) Director General Khalid Al Thaher left Saturday for Sana'a, North Yemen, to take part in meetings of the Arab Cement Union. During the four-day meeting, the union will discuss cooperation and coordination between Arab cement companies.

## Over JD 2m collected for mail service

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Communications has collected JD 2,141,000 in fees for direct mail services offered to citizens, in 1986, compared with JD 2,050,000 in 1985, according to the ministry's annual statistical report. The report added that deposits with the Postal Saving Fund during the fiscal year totalled JD 6,517,000, while the Telecommunications Corporation revenues totalled JD 1,098,784 in the year 1986.

## Jordan, Sweden discuss situation in occupied areas

AMMAN (Petra) — Under Secretary of the Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs Ahmad Qatanani conferred in his office Saturday with Sweden's consul general in occupied Arab Jerusalem.

The two reviewed the situation in the occupied Arab territories,

and focussed specifically on health conditions in the Arab region.

The Jordan News Agency, Petra, said they also reviewed projects financed by Sweden in the Jordanian-sponsored economic and social development plan for the occupied Arab lands.

## Arab doctors prepare for conference in Egypt

AMMAN (Petra) — Hassan Khreis, secretary general of the Arab Doctors Federation (ADF) returned to Amman from Cairo Saturday after taking part in preparations for a pan-Arab medical conference to be held in the Egyptian capital in Jan. 1988.

Dr. Khreis said that the preparatory committee has endorsed working papers for the coming conference. These papers cover subjects such as health conditions in the Israeli-held Arab territories, malnutrition in the Arab World, infectious diseases, prim-

ary health care, and endemic diseases of the Arab World.

Nearly 1,500 doctors and specialists representing 15 Arab countries are expected to take part in the conference to be held for the first time in Egypt, following its readmission to the ADF, Dr. Khreis added.

He said that Egyptian prime minister, Ataf Sedqi, has expressed readiness to offer all facilities to the conference including a reduction in airfare for participants, and reduced rates at Egyptian hotels.

## Zarqa spends JD 21m on development

ZARQA (Petra) — Zarqa Governorate last year spent JD 21.498 million on development projects out of an allocation of JD 30.52 million earmarked by the 1986-1990 five-year plan, according to Zarqa Governor Eid Al Qatameh.

He said, in an interview with the Jordan News Agency, Petra,

that the allocations financed infrastructure schemes, education, culture, health and services projects.

In the past year, he said, a JD 80,000 centre for training drivers was built and JD 30,000 was spent on expanding vocational training centres within the Zarqa Governorate.

## Haj Hassan, expatriates discuss congress' results

AMMAN (Petra) — Representatives of Jordanian expatriates living and working in Kuwait and Qatar met with Minister of Labour and Social Development Khaled Al Haj Hassan Saturday to discuss the outcome of the third Jordanian Expatriates Congress which was concluded in Amman on Thursday.

Mr. Haj Hassan voiced support for the congress' resolutions aimed at bolstering the expatriate's links with Jordan.

The minister also referred to the decisions of the congress to urge expatriates to increase their

investments in Jordan and to set up a holding company to supervise investments.

Representatives of the expatriates praised the government's measures to encourage investment and the preparations for the congress.

Earlier, the expatriates' representatives visited Al Rawdah housing estate, financed by the Islamic Development Bank and the Jordanian expatriates. They inspected the estate which was built on 40 dunums of land and which has a shopping centre, a public garden and library.

## Election set for vacant seat

MAFRAQ (J.T.) — The Mafraq Governorate is preparing a by-election for the vacant seat of the late Sheikh Saud Al Qadi, representative in the Lower House of Parliament for the northern Badia constituency.

Mafraq Governor Fayez Al Abbadi said the election lists have been drawn up and a number of polling centres have been

assigned for the election which will take place August 15. Mr. Abbadi said a total of 15,813 citizens are eligible to vote in the election.

Sheikh Saud Al Qadi, who died earlier this month at the age of 76, was leader of the bedouin tribes in northern Jordan and served as a member of Parliament since 1954.

## UNCHS sponsors courses

AMMAN (Petra) — Participants from countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) and Jordan started a two-week training course Saturday organised by the regional headquarters of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS) located in Amman.

The delegates will discuss the

construction of housing and the provision of services to the general public in the GCC countries. They will make field trips to projects of the Greater Amman Municipality and the Urban Development Department (UDD).

The training centre, where the courses are being held, was established by the Jordanian government.

## Cabinet okays OAPEC loan for power station

AMMAN (Petra) — The Cabinet, meeting under the chairmanship of Deputy Prime Minister Abdul Wahhab Al Majali, endorsed a loan agreement with the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) Saturday.

The organisation will loan Jordan \$5 million to help carry out the second stage of the Aqaba Thermal Power Station.

The Cabinet also endorsed the minutes of the Jordanian-Moroccan meeting held in Rabat early this month for promoting trade and economic relations.

The Cabinet also decided to form a committee to supervise the work of the Jerash Municipality until municipal elections are held. The committee will be chaired by the Jerash district governor.

## Arab pharmacists issue communique

AMMAN (Petra) — The executive bureau of the Arab Pharmacists Union (APU) issued a final communique following its two-day meeting in Amman, in which it called on Arab countries to extend financial aid to Arab pharmacists in the Israeli-held Arab territories and help them open pharmacies.

The communique said that opening of pharmacies should take place in coordination with the APU's Higher Council and in cooperation with the Jordanian Pharmacists Association (JPA).

The bureau members called for a meeting of deans of faculties of pharmacy in Arab universities to join efforts in Arabising tex-

books, unifying curricula for all Arab universities, and linking pharmacology to the needs of communities.

In its final communique, the bureau also underlined the need to coordinate between the APU and the newly established Arab Federation of Drug Manufacturers to ensure sufficient drugs and medicine for Arab markets. It also recommended education in pharmacology be encouraged, and a special bureau be set up to establish a pan-Arab code for drugs.

The recommendations are to be submitted to the APU's 23rd meeting to be held in October.

## Pakistani aviation group due in August

AMMAN (Petra) — A Pakistani aviation delegation is due here August 10 for talks with Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) officials regarding tax exemptions in the air transport field between Jordan and Pakistan. The two sides will also discuss signing an agreement to exempt from taxes the income of air transport companies.

## Bavaria displays artefacts

AMMAN (J.T.) — Artefacts from Jordan dating back to the Byzantine era went on display at a Munich museum in the West German state of Bavaria.

The exhibition displays mosaics dating mostly from the Byzantine period, excavated in a number of sites in the Kingdom and a number of other relics dating to different historical periods.

The artefacts will remain on display for three weeks, according to Dr. Adnan Al Hadidi, director general of the Department of Antiquities.

Both Sharif Fawwaz Sharaf, Jordan's ambassador to West Germany, and the Bavarian

minister of culture delivered speeches underlining the strong cultural links between Jordan and West Germany.

The museum director presented a review of the exhibition, saying it represents civilisation in Jordan which abounds with antiquities and archaeological sites from the earliest historical periods.

Apart from the artefacts, the exhibition displays posters and pictures depicting archaeological areas in the Kingdom.

The exhibition has been organised by the Department of Antiquities in conjunction with the Munich Department of Cultural Exhibitions.

## Franco-Iranian crisis turns worse

(Continued from page 1)

questioned.

On Friday, the Iranian Foreign Ministry said Tehran would not let Mr. Gordji become a "hostage" of the French.

In Paris, former Iranian President Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr told AP that the French diplomats risked being taken hostage if authorities didn't let Mr. Gordji leave France.

Christian Bourquet, a French lawyer representing official Iranian interests in Paris, also said the diplomats were running such a risk.

However, as of Saturday afternoon there were no indications of any hostile actions at the embassy, apart from the police cordon.

Diplomats and staff from both countries have until Wednesday to pack and leave. But France says it will not let Mr. Gordji go until he has been questioned, and Iran has said it intends to put Consul Torri before a revolutionary court.

French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond met families of Beirut hostages on Saturday following the diplomatic rift with Iran which also raised fears for the safety of the kidnap victims.

Within hours after Friday's Paris announcement of the diplomatic breach, anonymous callers to two Western news agencies in Beirut said two French diplomats held captive by Islamic Jihad since 1985 would be killed.

French officials have been discreet in their public comments.

Mr. Raimond met Saturday with relatives of four of the six French hostages, and told reporters he was simply keeping them up to date on developments.

"I have very little to tell you,"

he said, declining to comment on the French-Iranian crisis.

Asked about the Iranian crisis during a visit to the eastern French town of Colcoz, President Francois Mitterrand, however, took a less reassuring view of developments.

"There are clouds, storms and tempests lying in wait for us," he told reporters.

"There are storms everywhere in the world. France faces them too as it cannot be indifferent to what happens in the world, especially when its interests and its citizens are themselves swept away in the tumult," he added.

The United States said Friday it supports the French decision to break ties with Iran.

"We understand and support the French decision," said State Department spokesman Charles Redman.

He declined to elaborate. The United States has not had diplomatic ties with Iran since radical students took over the U.S. embassy in Tehran in 1980 and held its staff captive for 444 days.

Iranian opposition leader Masoud Rajavi has congratulated France on breaking diplomatic links with Iran.

"I am convinced that your break with this little Hitler will mark the beginning of the end of the terrorism and blackmail exported to France... I congratulate you on this decision," Mr. Rajavi said in a cable from Iraq to President Mitterrand.

Mr. Rajavi, leader of the Mujahedeen-e-Khalq group and chairman of the National Resistance Council, was forced to leave France for Iraq last year as part of French efforts to improve ties with Iran.

## Gromyko: U.N. should end Gulf war

(Continued from page 1)

report monitored in Cyprus.

Mr. Larijani and Mr. Gromyko focused in their talks on the situation in the Gulf and U.S. plans to send more warships into the waterway to help protect 11 Kuwaiti tankers, being reflagged in the United States, against Iranian threats.

The official Soviet news agency TASS said Friday, "the sides expressed the common opinion

that the aggravation of the situation in that basin is a result of a buildup by Washington of its military presence off the shores of Iran, Iraq, and other Arab states. The Soviet Union condemns these actions by the USA."

TASS quoted Mr. Gromyko as reiterating the Soviet position that all warships from non-littoral countries should be withdrawn. He also urged Iran and Iraq to stop fighting.



A dazzling array of performers have already highlighted the 6th annual Jerash Festival. Starting clockwise from the top left — Spanish flamenco dancers delight audiences at the South Theatre; the Iraqi National Group for Folklore Arts (top right) performs traditional songs and dances; an overall view of Jerash (middle right) captures the festival's lively atmosphere; the Tunisian National Group for Folklore Arts (bottom right) performs a precision dance while balancing vases; the West German Folklore Group (bottom left) offers a slice of Black Forest entertainment; and Maria Rosa, Spain's famous flamenco dancer, captivates the audience with thrilling routines (Photos by Yusef Al 'Allan).





## Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation. Established 1975

الصحف اليومية الأردنية المستقلة المنشورة بالإنجليزية من قبل المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية

Chairman of the Board of Directors:  
MARMOUD AL KAYED

Responsible Editor and Director General:  
MOHAMMAD AMAD

Editor-in-Chief:  
GEORGE S. HAWATMEH

Editorial and advertising offices:  
Jordan Press Foundation,  
University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.

Telephones: 667171-6, 670141-4

Telex: 21497 ALRAI JO

Facsimile: 661242

The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays.  
Subscription and advertising rates are available from the  
Jordan Times advertising department.

### Fighting the killer disease

WITH the number of AIDS carriers worldwide reaching over 100 million, the international community must respond swiftly to Bonn's call for a joint approach to deal with the plague. One hundred countries have officially contacted the disease, but no nation can be immune from the virus for very long. Bonn's assessment that the disease may endanger international relations is accurate and urgent aid to the most seriously affected countries must be given top priority by other countries.

Here in Jordan, we are gratified to hear that although AIDS does not constitute a health problem or cause for alarm, it is nevertheless being subjected to the strictest controls and monitoring systems. This is what Dr. Hani Shamout, the director of the Department of Contagious Diseases at the Ministry of Health, has confirmed to the Jordan Times. He also said a standing committee composed of prominent Jordanian physicians has been formed to monitor the situation in this country as well as regionally and internationally, and apply the necessary measures should the disease pose a serious health problem in the Kingdom.

Jordanian counter-measures include screening blood plasma and forming an embargo of blood imported from foreign countries. Further measures include cautioning all Jordanians travelling abroad about the dangers posed by AIDS and instructing them on ways to avoid contracting the disease.

All the recommendations and guidelines from the World Health Organisation are being observed and applied by Jordanian authorities. They are doing everything possible to make sure Jordan remains free of AIDS.

But precautions must also be taken by our people who travel abroad. In the final analysis, it is the conduct and behavioural patterns of our people which can make the real difference between success and failure in Jordan's struggle against the killer virus.

It is unfortunate that some countries have adopted "a head-in-the-sand" attitude towards the disease and refuse to acknowledge the existence of AIDS in their lands. In view of Bonn's appeal to the international community for joint action against the disease, we believe it would be a crime against humanity for any country to clamp a lid of secrecy on the existence of AIDS or to refuse to help eradicate the disease.

With so many countries inadequately addressing the problem, the West German appeal is most timely. Hopefully it will encourage countries to come out in the open and join the international efforts against the spread of the killer disease.

### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

#### Al Ra'i: Putting an end to Gulf war

MEMBERS of the United Nations Security Council have agreed on a draft resolution calling for an immediate end to the Iraq-Iran war. The council is expected to pass this resolution in the coming days in view of the gravity of the situation in the Gulf region. Such resolution is bound to face the Iranian regime with one of two choices: To respond favourably to the will of the international community, calling for an end to the conflict or to defy such will and bear the consequences. Indicators point to one thing at present: That Tehran does not want to abandon its intransigence which is bound to place it in direct confrontation with the international community. Tehran should realise that there still is a chance for putting an end to the tragedy, and ending the conflict with Iraq which is inclined towards peace based on justice and mutual respect. Should Tehran opt for reason, and respond favourably to peace bids or to the council's resolution, then the first step would have been taken for saving the Iranian peoples from the tragedies of war and for putting an end to the bloodshed which has lasted for seven years. It is time that Tehran understood that Iraq is calling for peace from a position of strength and it is in Iran's interest that the war should be stopped.

#### Al Dustour: U.S. complains to Israel

WASHINGTON'S recent complaint to Israel over its racial discrimination policies towards Arab-Americans and black Americans exposes the Jewish state's real nature to the world as a racist state no less than that nature than South Africa. Perhaps this protest will remove part of the effects of deception which Zionism has been presenting to the world public opinion blinding it from the facts about Israel and its lust for power and domination over other lands. The European Community nations for their part have made representations to Israel for its discriminatory policies with regard to the products of the Israeli-occupied Arab lands and the Jewish state's hostile stand vis-a-vis the community's assistance to the inhabitants of the Arab territory. We welcome the American and European moves, although we realise that the two sides have waited so long for making this kind of protest about actions that have been going on for many years. It is indeed hoped that the new moves will mark an awakening in Europe and the United States and a true realisation of the situation in the occupied lands where Israel continues to practise racial discrimination policies against the Arab inhabitants.

#### Sawt Al Shaab: Iran adds fuel to conflict

IRAN seems bent on further complicating the Gulf conflict and involving major nations into the war zone in a bid to cover for its defeats at the battlefield and its failure to achieve its expansionist policies in Iraq. Tehran in the course of its new policy is creating a confrontation with France and has instructed its lackeys in Lebanon to carry out terrorist activity against Western interests. At the same time Tehran is trying to undermine an expected United Nations Security Council resolution on ending the Gulf conflict now that the East and the West have become convinced of the need to achieve that objective. The two superpowers and other world nations have now realised that the war is becoming internationalised and that their own interests are in danger and that international navigation and the flow of crude oil to the world is in jeopardy. For this reason we believe that the international community should not allow Tehran a chance to undermine the opportunity for peace. The Security Council resolution should be passed so that Tehran would be facing sanctions and would be deprived of weapons should it persist in carrying on the war on its neighbours.

### Sunday's Economic Pulse

## Banking law: Adherence not amendment

By Dr. Fahed Fanek

THERE is a general consensus among bankers and businessmen that several weaknesses and deficiencies do exist in the present banking law. The Association of Banks in Jordan, in a bid for change, has formed a committee to prepare a new draft law to be recommended to the Central Bank, which maintains that it was more qualified to do the job itself, being the sole representative of the public interest as far as banking is concerned.

Let critics say that banks would write their own law in the same manner they did with the income tax law, the government took the initiative and formed a joint committee to look into the problem and come up with a draft law of banking to replace the present one. The official committee is headed by Mr. Hussein Al Qassem, the governor of the Central Bank, and includes prominent bankers and legal specialists with extensive experience in finance and banking.

Among the members of the committee also is Dr. Khalil Al Salem, an ex-governor of the Central Bank and a permanent member in all legislative councils and finance committees in recent years.

Dr. Salem's first initiative was an open seminar in the Association of Banks, where he presented a number of challenging questions for discussion. The answers would test the mood of the

banking committee and be used as input to help formulate the new ideas in the first draft. This approach was meant to explore the convictions and demands, and define or determine the rights and duties of banks as perceived by bankers, economists, regulators and legal experts, and the role the banks are expected to play. This was a reasonable way of soliciting ideas, feedback and constructive participation in making the legislative decision, and guaranteeing the satisfaction of all concerned.

The questions tossed on the table summarised the major points which the new law will have to deal with. They included sensitive points such as the bank's role in financing development, protection of deposits and public confidence in banks, closing the door for future licences of new banks, the minimum paid up capital of banks, the qualifications required in the banks' board members and general managers, and reasons to justify their dismissal in certain cases, disclosure and control, and profit margins or spreads.

No doubt, the answers to these questions are crucial but nevertheless controversial. They have to be resolved through objective discussions and democratic process. We do not intend to inject our own answers, not at this time and space, but we find it necessary to express our lack of enthusiasm towards the very idea of

going through the process of producing substantial modifications of the law, or having a new law altogether. The present circumstances, call for more stability and concentration on the basics, rather than the introduction of more sophisticated changes.

The current law, weak and deficient as it may be, was sufficient to secure a healthy banking performance, if only it was implemented properly and respected by all concerned.

The worst problems observed in the banking sector did not arise from the faults of the law as it did from intentional and careless by-passing of the law and failures to adhere to its provisions, and to its regulations and prudent banking practices and standards.

The priority in the present stage should not be given to enacting new laws but to enforcing existing ones and discontinuing the issuance of orders by the economic security committee to override the laws for convenience rather than necessity. The new banking law may be somewhat better, but it will be substantially the same.

Let us first re-establish the adherence to the law, and respect to the controlling institutions, before getting busy writing a new ideal law only to be broken by bankers, who think that they can bend the law to suit their purposes, as long as breaking the law is met with smiles.

## European paper a good basis for negotiations

By Afif and Christ'1 Safieh

The following article is reprinted from the Jerusalem-based Al-Fajr magazine. Mr. Safieh is a visiting scholar at the Centre for International Affairs at Harvard University and Mrs. Safieh is a U.S.-based journalist.

BOSTON — The 1975 Brookings Report was a major collective study that inspired the Carter administration during its first year's efforts toward a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East. With the American presidential elections drawing close, and with the likelihood of seeing a Democrat in the White House enhanced by recent events, the Brookings Institution, a Washington think tank in the orbit of the Democratic Party, is contemplating updating its analysis and recommendations. Meanwhile, across the Atlantic, the European Community, after years of relative eclipse, has lately shown renewed concern for Middle Eastern affairs.

The geopolitical situation has been profoundly modified since 1975. Nevertheless, observers agree that a solution to the apparently intractable Arab-Israeli conflict should not reflect the prevailing balance/imbalance of forces; but should seek (especially if durability is its target) to remedy, at least partially, the injustice at the root of the antagonisms. For that reason, it seems relevant to remove the dust accumulated on a document which gave birth, years ago, to great expectations.

In 1980, months after the adoption of the Venice Declaration and just after Luxembourg Foreign Minister Gaston Thorn concluded his "fact-finding" mission, the European Community came out with an internal working paper. This is still considered the most sophisticated document available to eventually serve as a basis for conflict resolution in the Middle East.

Through the European Political Cooperation, the four major countries of the community — the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and Italy — were each asked to prepare a study on the four most delicate problems regarding peace in the Middle East. They were: Israeli withdrawal; Palestinian self-determination; the status of Jerusalem; and security guarantees. The separate inputs were then meshed together and reworded in the form of a detailed questionnaire. This was in turn submitted on behalf of the Community by Dutch Foreign Minister Christoph Van der Claauw to all his regional interlo-

cutors during his trips of early 1981. At the time, a European initiative was being seriously considered.

The document revolved around two basic principles: the right of all states to secure and recognised existence (Israel); and justice for all peoples (the Palestinians).

#### Israeli withdrawal

The Europeans reaffirmed their commitment to a fundamental principle of the U.N. Charter, which is also in the preamble of U.N. resolution 242: the inadmissibility of territorial acquisition by force. This meant that their understanding of that resolution was closer to its French version than to the "highly unconstructive ambiguity" of its English formulation. The document suggested that evacuation of the occupied territories should take place during a period not exceeding two years. That time limit was seen as short enough to be acceptable to the Arabs, yet long enough to develop Israeli trust.

Two major obstacles were foreseen: Israeli settlements and Jerusalem. For the European Community, international law explicitly prohibits any modification in the demographic composition or real estate ownership in an occupied territory. They considered the dismantling of the settlements in the Sinai as a suitable precedent. Yet the Arab parties were asked if they would accept a distinction between all the settlements that would necessarily have to be vacated and one particular settlement near Hebron, located in a place where prior to 1948 there had existed a Jewish colony. For the European Community, the settlers in the old Jewish quarter in Hebron would

be allowed to stay on in Palestinian territory and retain Israeli citizenship if they so wished. They would, however, be subject to legislation applying to foreigners. The idea of possible minor boundary changes, on both sides of the 1967 frontiers, if all parties agreed, was also mentioned.

For the Europeans, the principle of withdrawal also applies to East Jerusalem. The document stipulated that the status of Jerusalem could not be altered by any unilateral decision. The issue was dealt with as a separate item because of its sentimental and religious implications. The document recalled that on two occasions the U.N. had decided to internationalise the city. Different formulas were explored, all presupposing free access to the Holy Places.

— Total internationalisation of the city in line with the *corpus separatum* idea adopted for the whole city in 1947.

— Repartition of the city with international approval.

— Shared sovereignty between Arabs and Israel.

— Political separation with joint municipal administration.

— Internationalisation of only the Old City.

**Palestinian self-determination**

The working paper first dealt with several possible alternatives for the transitional period. The options were:

— Temporary international supervision through the U.N.

— Temporary supervision by Jordan.

— Temporary management by the mayors and personalities of the occupied territories.

— Management by a mixed organ representing the P.L.O., Jordan, the inhabitants of the territories, and, the document added,

perhaps Israel.

The document tried to find ways to give "a concrete expression to the abstract right of self-determination." For the European Community, "It is not realistic that only the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza should have the right to express their opinions. Nor is it realistic that the vote of the Palestinians in exile should have the same weight as those of the West Bank and Gaza, since the latter will form the majority in the future Palestinian entity. Their massive approval concerning the future is essential."

A popular referendum was to enable Palestinians to choose among the following:

— An independent sovereign state.

— An autonomous region linked to Jordan in a federal or confederal manner.

— An entity linked with both Jordan and Israel.

The Europeans, having voted in favour of U.N. resolution 194 in 1948, did not oppose in principle the exercise by the Palestinians of their right to return. Yet they saw its implementation as subject to agreement among the parties concerned in the negotiations.

**Security guarantees**

The document considered Arab recognition of Israel as a valid compensation for Israeli evacuation and Palestinian self-determination. Besides mutual recognition of sovereignties within recognised borders and an end to all references to war, certain technical measures were envisaged including:

— Demilitarised zones on both sides of borders.

— A network of observation posts and early warning systems

by air, land, and sea.

— Establishment by the U.N. Security Council of a special organ for complaints on possible violations.

The working paper also announced the European Community's availability to launch a vast economic development plan for the whole area. The priorities of this plan were: To facilitate the integration of Palestinian refugees returning mainly to the West Bank and Gaza; and to encourage economic and political cooperation between the Palestinian entity and its neighbours.

That was 1980-81. We are in 1987. If the PLO and the Palestinian people were given the working paper to comment upon, their unambiguous choices would be:

— A United Nations mandate for the transitional period.

— Political separation of both wings of the city of Jerusalem, with acceptance of joint municipal committees.

— And finally, to avoid unnecessary delay, the entrusting of the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza with the governance of the new entity through which to express their collective aspirations.

The verdict — a surprise? — will be an overwhelming demand for a sovereign state. This state might, later on, seek political unification or economic integration in larger regional systems with no fear of being eternally relegated to the unenviable role of a junior partner.

The European positions were most welcome. Tribute was paid and encouragement extended. Yet one question still begs for an answer: After remaining dormant for years, why did the European Community reactivate its diplomacy? All the factors and incentives that militated in the 1970s for a European initiative

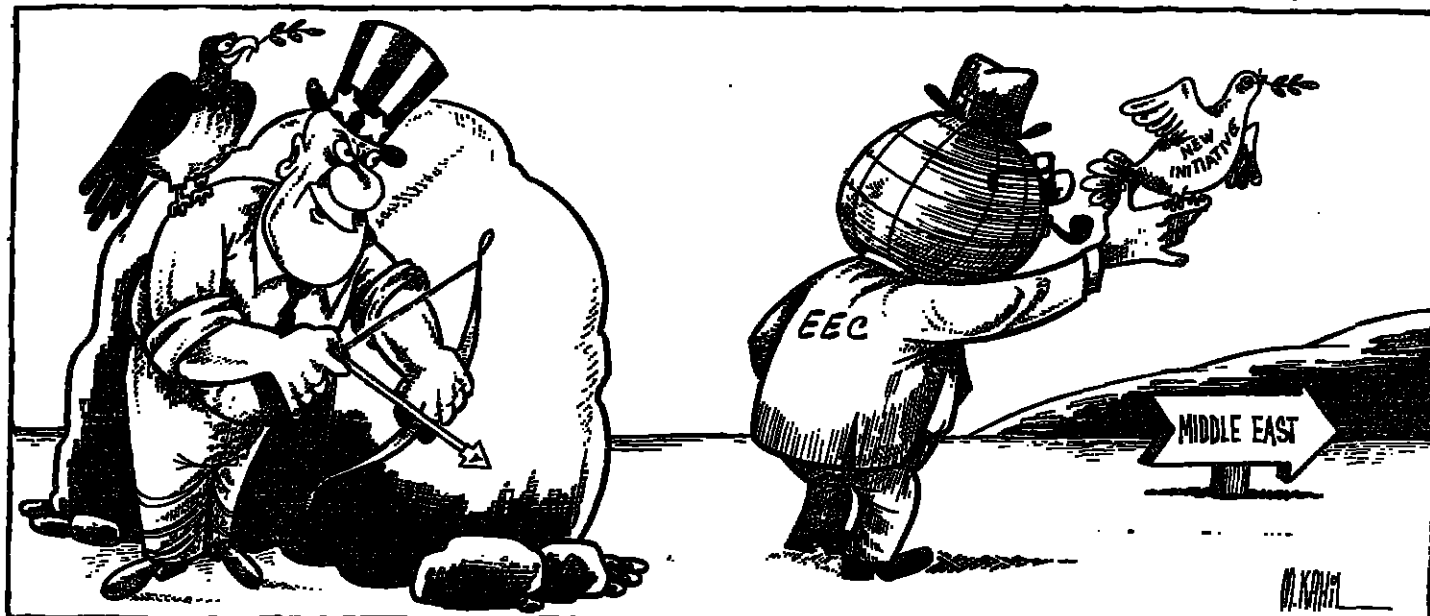
have evaporated. There is no risk of oil shortages. *Au contraire!* The price of oil, as in the pre-1973 period, more resembles a *bakshish* than a price. The danger of a new regional war, or of a possible superpower confrontations due to uncontrolled escalations, are less likely than ever before. The Arab orient has rarely been so disoriented. Even the occasional violent spillovers onto the European continent have fortunately ceased. So why?

Certainly the mediocrity of the American Middle East policy has exasperated the Europeans. Of course, the camp wars in Lebanon remind Europe of the urgency of a solution to the global Palestinian problem. Yet one should not disregard the major role played by Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans in this new phase of European diplomacy.

Tindemans is a talented statesman at the end of a rich political career. Several times prime minister, nicknamed in 1975 "Mr. Europe" for a report he made on European unity and the need for European countries to speak with "one voice" on international problems and still have something to say; and a distinguished professor of international law, Mr. Tindemans did not want his presidency of the European Council of Ministers to pass unnoticed. He wanted to leave his imprint — a legitimate ambition. His staff worked hard; memoranda circulated through the complex machinery of European inter-governmental coordination; and the Middle East was back prominently on the European agenda.

But Tindemans' presidency ended in June 1987. Through the rotation system, Denmark assumed the presidency. Since Denmark and The Netherlands have always made sure that the European common denominator on the Middle East was the lowest possible, one can anticipate that the Danish successor to Leo Tindemans will preside over the necessary follow-up with the enthusiasm, vitality, and speed of a ... turtle.

After World War II and the end of the Euro-centred era in international relations, Europe became "an actor in search of a role." Playing Athens to a yet unsophisticated Rome/Washington tempted it. The American political class is currently preparing itself for the "battle of the White House" and will in the coming two years, intensively debate foreign policy and regional conflicts. For it to take into consideration European advice, expertise and *savoir-faire* is, alas, too wise a conduct to ever become reality.



## Africa's last colony chases an elusive independence

By Marcus Eliason  
The Associated Press

WINDHOEK, South Africa — The national assembly resembles an idyllic, multi-racial gathering: 62 blacks and whites sitting together, talking about schools, transportation and public holidays.

Four miles away, in Windhoek's black township of Katutura, trade unionists show photographs of black strikers allegedly shot by the white-run police force.

These are just two of the clashing images that greet a visitor to South-West Africa, also known as Namibia. Black Africa's last colony is struggling through problems of mind-numbing complexity toward a long-delayed independence.

In this giant wedge of desert, veld and mountains, bigger than France and West Germany combined, high-tech extractors gouge for uranium. Tribal nomads hunt with poisoned spears. Descendants of Kaiser Wilhelm's colonisers still hold beer festivals on the desert sands, and a 21-year-old guerrilla war sputters along South-West Africa's border with its northern neighbour, Angola.

Here lions prey on beached seals, and the welwitschia, a botanical dinosaur, waits 20 years to flower. Here Africa's oldest desert meets the Atlantic in a ghostly phalanx of towering dunes and fabulous diamond fields.

Here survive the remnants of all the successive waves of invaders of southern Africa, from stone age bushmen to 20th-century Germans, creating an anthropological museum of 1.18 million people so ethnically and politically fragmented that they have 47 political parties.

One hundred years ago, Germany colonised what is now South-West Africa. The League of Nations put it under South African administration in 1923, and 51 years later, the United Nations told South Africa to grant it independence. South Africa says it will, but only under conditions that will prevent the guerrillas of SWAPO, the Marxist-inclined South-West African People's Organisation, from taking over South-West Africa.

Fearful of becoming completely surrounded by unfriendly neighbours, South Africa has poured thousands of troops into northern Namibia to hold off SWAPO's Angola-based guerrillas. At the same time, South Africa has experimented with va-

rious forms of Namibian self-government in pursuit of a moderate alternative to SWAPO.

The issue assumed wider dimensions with the deployment of 37,000 Cuban troops in Angola, the U.S., and South African-backed insurgency against Angola's Marxist government, and the involvement of the United Nations. The world body considers SWAPO Namibia's "sole and authentic" representative and wants to referee the election that is to precede independence.

South Africa says it won't leave Namibia unless the Cubans leave Angola. It also doesn't want U.N. troops policing the election, believing this guarantees a SWAPO victory.

Viewed from the Tintenpalast, the graceful colonial building that houses the national assembly, the logjam looks unlikely to break soon.

The assembly members and the multi-racial transitional government above them are yet another attempt to sidestep SWAPO and ease Namibia into a kind of statehood South Africa can live with.

Dismissed by cynics as "Namibia's last gasps," Namibia's government and assembly comprise an array of factions clinging to a middle ground between the

apartheid policy of South Africa and the Moscow-influenced radicalism of SWAPO.

They include the leaders of several black tribes, white Afrikaners — descended like their South African neighbours from 17th-century Dutch settlers — and the clanish mixed-race group called the Rehoboth Basters.

Because their institutions were formed with South Africa's blessing, SWAPO boycotts them as "South Africa's puppets." And SWAPO is strongest among the Ovambo tribe, which makes up 60 per cent of the population.

But the Namibian moderates have entered into a battle of wits with Pretoria by taking up a proposed constitution calling for a unitary state with a one-man, one-vote system.

Since 1978, the South Africans have been happy to let the Namibians dismantle their apartheid laws and become a testing ground for the kind of reforms Pretoria sees for itself.

But one-man, one-vote government means automatic black majority rule, and the transitional government has been warned against going ahead with the constitution.

The Namibians say they are

determined to put the proposal to a vote.

"This constitution might help to prove that we are not South Africa's puppets," said Dirk Mudge, finance minister in the multi-racial transitional government. "There will not be much of a difference between our constitution and SWAPO's."

But that is hardly likely to reassure South Africa, without whose approval the constitution cannot be adopted.

Apart from their fears about SWAPO election triumph, South Africans worry that bowing to Mudge may expose them to charges by conservatives that they have sold out the Namibian whites.

South Africa, fearful that SWAPO or any other single group will dominate South-West Africa, is demanding that the new constitution safeguard "minority rights." That, according to Mudge, will be seen by blacks as perpetuating the privileges of the white minority, which comprises less than 10 per cent of the population.

Although there are no formal borders separating South-West Africa from South Africa, South-West Africa is visibly different from South Africa.

Apartheid has been scrapped in most places. The towns have their impoverished black townships, but no law stops blacks from living in white districts.

But a potent instrument of racial division remains: The "regional authorities," which govern and tax whites, blacks and the mixed-race groups separately.

"The present system makes it impossible for me, as finance minister, to implement a fiscal policy in this country," said Mudge. "You have white authorities with millions of rand in reserve and other authorities that have nothing. There's no sharing of the wealth."

Mudge, a 59-year-old Afrikaner farmer, has moved from a pro-apartheid stance to a multi-racial approach in a lifelong process of soul-searching. His break with the ruling National Party in the 1970s planted the seeds of today's showdown with South Africa.

Mudge believes in leading by example. With elections for the white regional authority coming up, he is travelling around Namibia appealing to supporters of his Republican Party to register their disenchantment with the system by boycotting the election.



# From Slovakia to Jerash, with love

Press release

THE Lucnica ensemble, starting July 20 and 21 at the Jerash Festival, incarnates the beauty, youth, special colouring of the Slovak nation, and wealth of its folklore. The programmes of Lucnica illustrate the picturesque Slovak mountains and valleys; Meadows smell sweet, rivers are waving, the pure sky is mirrored, the charm of the native country emanates, the labour and life of the Slovak people blossom in its dances and songs. The ensemble was founded in 1948.

The Lucnica ensemble represents the symbol of youth, of Slovak culture, of the richness and beauty of Slovak popular art. The musical and song treasures of Slovak nation used to be and have been the starting-point, as well as the elementary source of artistic work of this significant cultural-representative institution.

The high qualities of the ensemble and the highly-acknowledged achievements are signs of the purposeful work of its members and its artistic management. From the artistic and generative points of view, the Lucnica connects the treasures of the past with the beautiful present.

It is typical for the Lucnica, that it is an ensemble of young people around their managers — professional creative workers (the choreography and artistic management — Stefan Nosai, Stefan Klimo, choir conductor Miroslav Smid). The Lucnica consists of two programme ensembles: The ensemble of dan-

cers and the orchestra, and the ensemble of singers. The artistic expression of the dance ensemble comes out of popular traditions. The main task of it is to create the repertoire with signs of classical cultural heritage. Thus they participate in the development of the richness of national culture, they multiply it and interpret it in their special way.

The artistic development of the dance ensemble, is a symbol of objective facts influencing the creative work — the contents of the process of the development of popular dance art in its new shapes. The ensemble sticks to authenticity, originality, and folkloric wordings, which works to its advantage. There is a sensitive harmony between music and the movement.

The dance ensemble, Lucnica, has obtained many appreciations both at home and abroad: State prizes, acknowledgements and medals, and on festivals in Berlin, Bucharest, Moscow, Sofia, Brussels, Aggrigenta, Tunis, USA, etc.

Respecting authentic sources of the folklore and characteristic features of the different folklore regions, Lucnica applies modern procedures of staging: Stage stylisation, creative production solutions and individual approach. The ever-renewing youth, ardour and spontaneity are the most valuable assets of Lucnica. They enhance its interpretation of art, gain sympathy, admiration, and appreciation of the public at home and abroad.

It made almost 90 artistic tours in 35 countries in Europe, America, Africa and Asia.



## Traditionalist leader seen on collision course with Rome

By Hanns Neunerburg  
The Associated Press

GENEVA — Archbishop Marcel Lefebvre seems to be putting his traditionalist movement on a collision course that could lead to the first serious split in the Roman Catholic church in more than a century.

The 81-year-old rebel, who claims millions of sympathisers support his anti-reformist stance, says he is considering consecrating bishops to ensure what he calls "the continuation of the Catholic church."

Without papal authority, the move could draw immediate excommunication of Lefebvre and provoke the biggest split since the "old Catholics" broke away from the church last century. The "old Catholics" disagreed with the 1870 proclamation of the doctrine of papal infallibility, and felt the doctrine — which said the Pope cannot err in doctrinal or moral teaching — went against church traditions.

Lefebvre disclosed his plans in a homily highlighting a June 29 ceremony in which he ordained — in defiance of a Vatican ban — 21 new traditionalist priests at Ecône, the Swiss seminary and birthplace of his "St. Pius X Fraternity."

After keeping a low profile for a decade, he cited "two signs from Providence" which indicated that the time had come to act. He cited the meeting Pope John Paul II organised in Assisi last fall with leaders of many world religions and a "disappointing" response he received from the Vatican in January to questions concerning the issue of religious freedom.

Lefebvre, without elaborating, said this was new evidence that the Roman hierarchy was plunging into "the darkness of errors." "It is probable that I will give myself successors to be able to continue our work," he said. "In the face of a completely exceptional situation, we have to take exceptional measures."

However, Lefebvre did not say when he plans to consecrate the new bishops. A source close to him said that instead of such a consecration, there was still the possibility that some secret sympathisers of episcopal rank may come into the open and join the movement to continue the ordinations rather than having him risk excommunication.

"There are enough people in the hierarchy who share his opinions," the source said. "But up to now, they have not dared. Maybe his latest statement will give them the courage of despair." He emphasised that Lefebvre has not made a final decision. "The siren is screaming but the air raid has not yet begun."

Pope Pius X, the fraternity's namesake, is known particularly for a 1907 manifesto condemning modernist trends within the church. Lefebvre holds that these trends assumed "self-destructive" proportions in the reforms instituted by the 1963-65 second Vatican Council.

Excommunication — ejection from the church — is the last and most drastic sanction left in the Vatican's arsenal of disciplinary

measures against the French-born dissident. Since 1976, he has been suspended in his priestly and episcopal functions under an order issued by Pope Paul VI.

That order, which he pointedly ignored, forbade him to say mass and give the sacrament. Lefebvre and his priests also continue to use a 16th century Latin rite, the Tridentine mass, which was banned under the Vatican Council reforms.

As a result, hundreds of priests he ordained during the past 15 years, and who now officiate in at least 28 countries, are not recognised by the Vatican.

Lefebvre has said he would ignore an act of excommunication, and that it is the Vatican, not he, that is forcing a split in the church. In an interview in 1976, when Paul VI was Pope, Lefebvre said, "It is not we who have entered into schism. It is the Pope who causes schism to the extent to which he breaks with the church."

Lefebvre's movement claims to have 70 centres throughout the world with seminaries in Switzerland, the United States, France, Argentina and West Germany. One is to open shortly in Gabon and others are said planned in Mexico and Australia.

There is no firm figure on the number of Lefebvre's followers. However, a poll by West Germany's Allensbach Institute in 1982 suggested that 57 per cent of those responding would welcome restoration of the Tridentine mass, and that 29 per cent were opposed to it.

However, it is not clear that many of those Catholics who support Lefebvre would be willing to suffer excommunication to follow him.

Sharp rhetoric between Lefebvre and the Roman curia under the tenure of Paul VI softened after the election of Pope John Paul II. Also, the Vatican has not repeated the warnings of excommunication which it issued before previous illegal ordinations by Lefebvre. A secret audience with the pontiff in 1978 stirred short-lived reconciliation rumours but later relations hardened again, according to sources.

The source close to Lefebvre, speaking on condition of anonymity, told the Associated Press that the archbishop considered the Assisi meeting with Islamic, Buddhist and other leaders a "scandalous fact."

Lefebvre has frequently spoken up against efforts toward unity of the world's churches, asserting moves for a dialogue were making the Roman Catholic church one among many instead of remaining the sole true church. "True ecumenism consists of trying to bring home the lost sheep," says the superior general of the fraternity, the Rev. Franz Schmidberger.

The source said the archbishop was particularly upset by the Vatican answer to an 180-page paper submitted by him in late 1985. It detailed traditionalist objections to the Vatican Council document on religious freedom. He said the 50-page answer was prepared by a Vatican theologian, but did not get into detail.

## New book forecasts new hope for Africa

By Anthony Swift

Africa is the only continent where per capita food production is falling. Its population is growing rapidly and its natural resources are being destroyed. But a new book by the development writer Paul Harrison reveals some startling successes which could bring about a green revolution in Africa.

OXFORD, England — Africa has been increasingly identified with the galloping destruction of its natural resources, rapid population growth and development defeats rather than victories. It is the only continent where per capita food production is falling.

Yet Africa can boast some resounding development successes, some of which have been highlighted in a new book by the British writer on development issues, Paul Harrison, called *The Greening of Africa*.

In Burkina Faso, for example, some farmers line contours of the gently sloping land with low bands of stones, turning the advancing desert back into usable crop land. The stones slow down rainwater run-off and encourage its infiltration into the ground. Moumouni Fogo watched his neighbour reap 40 carloads of millet using this stone technique while he himself harvested only millet stalks for his goats. But now he says: "This year I will carry stones till I break my head!"

Meanwhile, in Zimbabwe, Jerry Guryo harvests 10 tonnes of maize a hectare from his four acres — a result which ranks him alongside the world's top producers. His success is part of Zimbabwe's "maize miracle," by which — within a few years of the end of white minority rule — the country's farmers have shifted to producing more as opposed to less than Africa's yield averages.

These examples are quoted in Paul Harrison's book, which began as a report commissioned by the London office of the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED). The Institute conducts research and attempts to influence relevant policy makers.

IIED asked Harrison to investigate apparently successful projects and programmes in various African countries and to identify common components which might inspire success on a wider front.

The result is a very readable and penetrating review both of why much of Africa has been synonymous with crisis and of what might be done to reverse the trend.

The Greening of Africa surveys concisely the accumulated forces of Africa's crisis, including the vagaries of climate and the peculiar vulnerability to erosion of its soils; the destructive legacies of a form of colonialism that nurtured an urban and western bias in African government, which was reinforced in turn by ruinous western aid and trade practices.

The author attacks the myth that African peasant farmers are incompetent or slow to take on new ideas. Instead, they are revealed to be neglected, exploited, misunderstood, under-resourced and possessed of a tendency to cling to tried and tested techniques of survival, even though some — notably no-input, slash-and-burn agriculture — have be-

gun to work against them, given the context of the fastest-growing population in the world.

Since colonial times, African farmers have mainly been obliged to labour in the interest of the cities. Many are taxed without any recompense in the form of services. Their governments buy their produce cheaply and sell it at market rates, diverting the difference to respond to city demands. The peasants are abandoned to subsistence levels of farming and, tanks to their growing numbers, are forced to plunder the environment.

Muhammadu Salifu, standing amid Sahelian sand-dunes, recalls the forests of his childhood. "When there were trees, we burned the wood. Then, when there were still a lot of animals, we burned dung. When the animals died, we burned the millet stalks." Throughout Africa, rural people are reduced to burning the materials that would be better used to restore the soil's fertility. Moreover, aid and development efforts have been strongly biased towards industry. What little has been directed at farmers has sought mostly to impose Western Agricultural values. These are usually based on ignorance of the African soils and climate, are disdainful of local farming wisdom and are heavily dependent on imports which countries have been unable to sustain.

However, some traditional practices are now being recognised as far more successful than imported ideas and are forming the basis for a new agriculture that could, according to Harrison, bring about a green revolution in Africa, if given the right encouragement.

But such a development has to begin at the point of the peasant farmer's struggle for survival in the local environment, as well as building on his or her knowledge and capacity for growth through sustained encouragement.

The desirable approach therefore is one of supported self-help, involving few or no imports and low levels of investment, which nonetheless produce early, high profits as proof that change pays.

High levels of participation are essential right from the planning stages, little will be achieved without an active commitment by the government to provide a framework in which the rural development process can flourish. Above all, governments should stop short-changing their farmers, if the abuse of the environment on which everyone depends is to cease. And industrial nations must stop dumping surplus food on African countries and using aid to boost exports of machinery that such countries cannot maintain.

Few development writers can tackle subjects such as weather and agricultural matters as deftly as Paul Harrison does, or range as comfortably from the macro to micro perspectives.

— Earthean.

## Letter from Sadat City

By John King

NOT SO long ago Sadat City was not much more than a catalogue of pious hopes and a pile of plans gathering dust in a ministry filing cabinet. On the black ribbon of the desert road from Cairo to Alexandria, near the half-way restaurant and filling station, a big portrait of the late president, and a ceremonial gateway with little behind it, were all that marked the existence of a plan hatched as long ago as 1975 to build new cities in the desert. The aim was to take the overspill population of burgeoning Cairo and to spread the populace of Egypt away from its traditional centres.

That in itself was a massive psychological task for the Egyptian planners to take on. Apart from a scattering of bedouin and a few felicitous groups of oasis workers, Egyptians since Pharaonic times clustered along the Nile, from Aswan in upper Egypt down to Cairo, and in the damp fertile expanses of the Delta between Cairo and the sea. To move far from the Nile's waters would be a painful wrench for most rural Egyptians. The urban Cairene, on the other hand, would tell you that what he couldn't bear to move away from is the bustle of the city. And it is clear that no true son or daughter of Cairo could bear to be separated from the vast, elaborate and continuous conversation of which life in Cairo really consists. But it is still the banks of the mighty river to which they are constantly drawn. *Masr Umm ad-Dunya*, Cairo, mother of the world, goes the saying, and for the inhabitants of Egypt the Nile is the primevally comforting amniotic fluid.

But now at last there is beginning to be a real Sadat City behind the gateway on the desert road. When arrived, I saw signs familiar from the new urban developments of the West, directing visitors to the "Industrial Spine," and the "Residential Centre." Behind the ceremonial entry there is now a dual highway, and in the central reservation are some of the 150 acres of lawn of which the governor boasts, watered by Sadat City's oddest inhabitants, a group of migrant labourers from as far away as Chad and southern Sudan. How strange it was to see Shilluk faces among the oleanders.

Sadat City was always meant to have been an industrial centre, and light industry is certainly beginning to move in. Bricks, doors and windows for the building industry are being made there, as well as textiles and carpets. The industrial heart of Sadat City, however, was meant to have been a steel works, an *industrial* joint venture between a Japanese firm and a group of Egyptian partners. That went in the end to Alexandria, where Alexandrians say it now

contributes to the pollution of the Mediterranean air. At least, as a result, the air of Sadat City is still clear and pure, while the city of Ptolemy and Cavafy becomes more and more polluted.

There's also housing going up fast in Sadat City, though people are not moving in as fast the government would have hoped. But it's a pity that an original plan to concentrate on low rise vernacular style building has been rejected in favour of clumps of the more conventional four and five storey blocks like those you see everywhere about Cairo, clustered together as if for safety. Perhaps they will make Cairo exiles more at home, for the Cairene is essentially a flat-dweller. But they have drawbacks, mainly that they are too hot. Tests have shown that in an ambient shade temperature in the high 30s the temperature inside a conventional block is up to five degrees higher, and that means that there will need to be expensive air-conditioning, pouring out precious power into the desert atmosphere. Meanwhile, in buildings maximising the potential of shade and draughts, utilising the ancient *malqaf* system of air vents found everywhere in Islamic Cairo, the temperature can be up to ten degrees cooler than outside.

The big test will come for Sadat City when the government, still the biggest employer of labour in Egypt, begins to try in earnest to move its employees out into the desert and away from the perceived comforts of Cairo. Three ministries, with responsibility for land reclamation, planning, and new communities, are due to move out into Sadat City in the near future, and buildings to house them are already going up. But in a referendum of employees only 40 per cent of the ministry staff have said they are willing to leave the capital. Significantly, it is the younger employees, priced out of Cairo's expensive accommodation, who are willing to move. The sixty per cent who want to stay on in Cairo are the more senior staff, who have higher salaries and probably also in any case rent a cheap controlled Cairo apartment which has come to them through family connections. The reservoir of these rent-restricted legacies from the Nasser years is now running out and they are not an option for younger Egyptian families.

There is a danger, the planners fear, that in spite of the fact that there is now a toll on the desert highway the senior staff of any transplanted ministries might simply decide to commute from Cairo's suburbs each morning, adding to the traffic problems of the desert road without relieving Cairo's congestion. But if a significant number of Egyptians can be persuaded away from the Nile's comforting flow, Sadat City's day may yet dawn — Middle East International, London.

## Tourism picking up in Egypt after slow year

By Munir Boweti  
Reuters

CAIRO — Tourists are returning to the land of the pharaohs to enjoy new delights on offer, as well as the age-old attractions of Pyramids, the Sphinx and the Nile.

For 18 months Egypt's tourist trade suffered because of fears abroad of Middle East violence. This has abated and the government predicts big successes for tourism this year.

Fouad Sultan, minister of tourism and civil aviation, expects revenue from holidaymakers, mostly West Europeans, at least to double by the end of this year, to \$2 billion from last year's \$900 million.

That would lift tourism to the second place in Egypt's hard currency earners, behind remittances from Egyptians working abroad but ahead of oil and the Suez Canal.

"If tourism development continues at the present rate, tourism may become the main source of earnings for Egypt's balance of payments by the end of the current 1987-92 plan," Sultan told Reuters.

Two factors have put Egypt back on vacationers' maps —

absence of headline-grabbing bad news for over a year and depreciation of the Egyptian pound, which makes a holiday here a good deal.

There has been no major Middle East violence in Egypt since gunmen hijacked the Achille Lauro cruise liner off Alexandria in October 1985 and hijackers forced an Egyptian airliner to Malta the next month.

Egypt has not suffered a major internal crisis since riots by thousands of security police, in which hotels were burned down and one foreign tourist was killed, in February last year.

Sultan said 37 per cent more tourists had come to Egypt from January to May this year compared with the same five months last year — indicating much better figures for the full year.

Last year, only 1.3 million people visited Egypt, 200,000 fewer than in 1985, statistics by the ministry of tourism show.

The number of Americans dropped especially — to 65,000 last year from 169,000 in 1985. Egyptians say the main cause was Middle East violence, including the killing of an American, Leon Klinghoffer, during the Achille Lauro hijack.

Now, numbers of U.S. tourists

are still down, but West European and Arab visitors have more than taken up the slack.

They can now change their money at a reasonable rate legally, rather than in whispered street-corner deals. The pound was, in effect, devalued last May, when Egypt set up a limited free foreign exchange market.

This would certainly help tourism, Sultan said in an interview. "First, it means a lower cost of living for tourists and increased competitiveness for Egypt in international tourism."

"Second, it allows more hard currency revenue through legal channels rather than the unofficial (black) market," he added.

In addition, Cairo is shifting the emphasis in its publicity from sight-seeing at its ancient monuments to sun-and-sand at its Mediterranean and Red Sea resorts, and to attracting conventions and conferences.

Sultan said he also hoped money being poured into new power, sewage and telephone projects would pay off in more tourist dollars in the next few years.

West Europeans, notably Germans, have already got the message. Rather than pulling out after a quick trip to Cairo's Pyra-

mids, they are coming on charter tours and staying longer, sight-seeing and visiting new holiday centres on the Red Sea.

Tourists' average stay in Egypt has risen to 11 days from only six days in the past, Sultan said.

Results during the last October-to-May season were so good that the largest state-run firm, Misr Travel, plans to expand its charter operations from West Germany next season.

"Flights were 95 per cent full throughout the season," said its vice-chairman, Samir Halawa.

A widely-reported production of Verdi's opera Aida in its original setting, the temples of Luxor in southern Egypt, gave last season a tail-end boost.

A different production of the same opera is to be staged at Cairo's Pyramids in September.

In the meantime, Egypt is playing its regular role as a summer holiday centre for Arabs escaping the searing desert heat of their homes in the Arabian peninsula and the Gulf.

Many Arabs rent apartments in Cairo or the Mediterranean port city of Alexandria for the whole summer. Some spend freely in nightclubs and casinos — and their money helps fill Egypt's coffers during the off-season.

## French pet cemetery classified as a protected site

By Leyla Ertugrul  
Reuters

PARIS — After months of anguish, Madame Suzanne Brua can rest assured that after she dies her dog will stay put — in an animal cemetery north of Paris founded in 1899.

Animal-lovers went up in arms last autumn when the cemetery's private owners gave them a deadline until September 1 this year to move their dead pets elsewhere because the cemetery was going out of business.

But the government decided last month to classify the dogs

and other pets cemetery of Asnières as a "protected site." As public property, its survival will be guaranteed.

The cemetery's most famous tourist attraction is the tomb of canine movie-star Rin-Tin-Tin, but for people like Madame Brua, the most important animal is their own.

When closure of the cemetery was threatened pet-lovers set up an association which collected thousands of signatures, hired lawyers and staged emotional demonstrations to save the site.

Their struggle finally was rewarded when housing and equip-

ment minister Pierre Mhaiguerie personally signed the decree classifying the cemetery and paving the way for local authorities to buy it up.

"This is a deliverance for me and my husband," said 65-year-old Madame Brua upon learning the news. "He had just buried Topsy when we were told to take her back."

Monsieur Du Portal, whose family owns the cemetery and who declines to reveal his first name, said in an interview that he had had no choice but to close the cemetery.

Accusing irate pet-owners of

setting fire to his offices earlier this year, he rejected claims that he was acting out of some secret financial motive.

Asnières deputy mayor Yves Cornic said Du Portal never asked authorities for help. He said that when contacted by municipal authorities earlier this year, Du Portal only offered to rent them the cemetery for a large sum.

"Both sides are so emotional about the whole thing that I prefer to keep out of the argument. The important thing is that the cemetery has been saved," Cornic said in an interview.

<p><b>RESTAURANT CHINA</b></p> <p>The first &amp; best Chinese Restaurant in Jordan</p> <p>1st Circle, Jabal Amman, near Ahlyyah Girls School</p> <p>Take away is available</p> <p>Open daily 12:00-3:30 p.m.</p> <p>6:30-Midnight</p> <p>Tel. 638968</p>	<p><b>慕堂餐廳</b></p> <p><b>MANDARIN Chinese Restaurant</b></p> <p>The only typical Chinese cuisine in Amman.</p> <p>Chinese Flaming pot is available</p> <p>Take away available</p> <p>Open daily 12:00 - 15:30</p> <p>18:00 - 23:30</p> <p>Wadi Saqra Road - near Traffic Bridge</p> <p>Amman, Jordan</p> <p>Tel: 661922</p>	<p><b>CHEN'S CHINESE RESTAURANT</b></p> <p>Mecca Street, Yarmouk Engineers' Housing Estate, near Kilo Supermarket</p> <p>Mongolian Barbecue for lunch and dinner Friday</p> <p>Tel: 818214</p> <p>Come and taste our specialties</p> <p>Open daily 12:00 - 3:30 p.m.</p> <p>6:30 - Midnight</p>	<p><b>CHINESE RESTAURANT</b></p> <p><b>TAIWAN TOURISMO</b></p> <p>Authentic Chinese Food</p> <p>Korean Bar-B-Q</p> <p>Charcoal Flaming Pot</p> <p>Take-away service</p> <p>Open daily Noon - 3:30 p.m. &amp; 6:30 p.m. - midnight.</p> <p>Location: Near 3rd Circle opposite Akliah Hospital</p> <p>Tel: 641093</p>
<p><b>EVERY DAY</b></p> <p>PEOPLE WHO NEED</p> <p>MAINTENANCE SERVICES</p> <p>CALL US!</p> <p><b>Electrolux</b></p> <p>P.O. Box 925229 AMMAN</p> <p>Tel. 604671</p>	<p><b>CROWN INTERNATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT</b></p> <p>packing, shipping, forwarding, international moving, storage, clearing, door-to-door service</p> <p>Agents all over the world</p> <p>Tel: 664090, 660952</p> <p>Tel: 2225 BERSOJO JO</p> <p>Cable: Newelbates</p> <p>P.O. Box 92847</p> <p>AMMAN JORDAN</p>	<p><b>To advertise in this section</b></p> <p></p> <p>Phone 667171-6</p>	<p><b>GORFU GREEK TAVERNA</b></p> <p>The First and Only Greek Restaurant in Jordan</p> <p>TONIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT</p> <p>Live Music</p> <p>ZORBA THE GREEN</p> <p>LOCATED</p> <p>JABAL AMMAN 3RD CIRCLE</p> <p>OPP. FRENCH LOAF</p> <p>TEL. 641518 NO COVER CHARGE</p>







## High yen, strain claim lives of Japanese executives

TOKYO (R) — An unusual number of deaths among top Japanese business executives recently is being blamed partly on stress caused by the strong yen and wrenching changes in Japan's economy.

Since last November, the presidents of 10 Japanese companies including Mitsubishi, Seiko Epson, Shiseido and all Nippon Airways have died in office of various diseases.

Many business leaders and the local media have described them as having been "killed in action" fighting Japan's war against the rapid rise of the yen and resulting economic shifts.

In most cases, death came completely unexpectedly. Like Yoshio Ohno, 65-year-old president of the giant Japanese cosmetics company Shiseido, many kept relatively fit or were at least conscious of their health.

"I just don't remember him taking a sick leave," Mr. Yoshio Inoue, Shiseido's chief of public relations, told Reuters after Ohno died of pneumonia on July 12.

The rise in the value of the yen in the past two years has slashed the profits of most Japanese exporting companies and caused painful restructuring for others.

But experts say there is a deeper cause to the problem — those who did the hard work during Japan's economic rise in the 1960s are now heading into their sixties.

"When they were in their thir-

ties, this generation worked like mad for their company, because that was a time when it paid," said Mr. Kenshiro Ohara, a doctor at Hamamatsu university hospital, who specializes in businessmen's psychology.

"But now, working hard doesn't bring as much reward, either to the company or to themselves, because of the rapidly changing business environment. So what do they do? They work even harder, only to make worse," Mr. Ohara told Reuters.

Frustration with the diminishing returns from hard work has also led to a high suicide rate among the 55-65 age group, about double the rate for those in their twenties and thirties, according to the health and welfare ministry.

In addition, successful members in that older generation often hate to delegate authority to younger people, Dr. Ohara said.

Asked about what they were doing to tackle increasing stress among top executives, most companies said they had no special plans.

Dr. Ohara said Japanese companies behaved like the pre-war Japanese army, which had little sympathy for those who fell in battle.

"One officer dies, and they'll bring in another, and another, until the bill is finally won from the enemy," he said. "They are really being killed in action."

## AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN (J.T.) — The following table summarizes trading activities at the Amman Financial Market during the week starting Saturday, July 11, '87 and ending Wednesday, July 15, '87. (Figures in Jordanian dinars).

Name of company	Number of shares	Volume of trade	Opening price	Closing price	Par value
<b>Banking and financial institutions</b>					
Industrial Development Bank	600	750	1.250	1.250	1.000
Petra Bank	1350	2841	2.150	2.110	1.000
Jordan Islamic Bank	561	1126	2.000	2.008	1.000
Jordan Kuwait Bank	4419	7253	1.640	1.630	1.000
Jordan Gulf Bank	820	1048	1.270	1.270	1.000
Housing Bank	9310	15418	1.670	1.650	1.000
Arab Jordan Investment Bank	190	422	2.200	2.230	1.000
Cairo Amman Bank	1487	29736	20.000	20.000	5.000
Bank of Jordan	829	14004	16.900	16.800	5.000
Arab Bank	540	63180	118.250	115.750	1.000
Jordan National Bank	8729	21838	2.500	2.500	1.000
Jordan Finance House for Development	80064	79926	0.950	0.980	1.000
Islamic Investment House	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Investment and Finance Corporation	13984	17328	1.710	1.740	1.000
Finance and Credit Corporation	40247	30003	0.740	0.760	1.000
National Financial Investments	2900	4480	1.500	1.600	1.000
National Portfolio Securities	53065	37240	0.720	0.730	1.000
Jordan Securities Corporation	80240	72292	0.900	0.900	1.000
Arab Finance Corporation (Jordan)	—	—	—	—	1.000
Real Estate Financing Corporation	—	—	—	—	2.000
Al Mashrek Exchange	—	—	—	—	10.000
<b>Insurance and reinsurance</b>					
Jordan French Insurance	14757	83610	5.550	5.680	1.000
REPCO Life Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Arab Life and Accident Insurance	1325	1100	0.840	0.830	1.000
Yarmouk Insurance and Reinsurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Holy Land Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Philadelphia Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Arab Union International Insurance	10448	9744	0.990	0.930	1.000
Jerusalem Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Gulf Insurance	8900	7132	0.800	0.810	1.000
Universal Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Eagle Insurance	500	715	1.430	1.430	1.000
Middle East Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Al-Izhar Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
National Abhiya Insurance	1207	1545	1.200	1.280	1.000
Arab Belgian Insurance and Reinsurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
<b>Services and industries</b>					
Imma for Investment and Financial Facilities	10738	6948	0.640	0.640	1.000
Darco for Housing and Investment	20958	10830	0.520	0.520	1.000
Real Estate Investment (Aqaroo)	10445	4500	0.440	0.430	1.000
Jordan Leasing Corporation	—	—	—	—	1.000
Petra Enterprises and Leasing Equipments	14054	1947	0.640	0.640	1.000
Equipment Leasing & Maintenance/Ta'jeero	16460	5745	0.840	0.850	1.000
Jordanian Electric Power	12861	19427	1.520	1.520	1.000
Irbid District Electricity	—	—	—	—	1.000
Arab International Hotels	—	—	—	—	1.000
Hotels and Tourism	—	—	—	—	1.000
Garage Owners Federation Office	75	300	4.000	4.000	1.000
Jordan National Shipping Lines	2300	2047	0.860	0.890	1.000
Jordan Press Foundation	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Press and Publishing	—	—	—	—	1.000
Dar Al Shabab Press, Printing and Publishing	5550	2357	0.440	0.420	1.000
Jordan Dairy	14385	16627	1.160	1.150	1.000
Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing	4605	9508	2.040	2.080	1.000
Intermediate Petrochemical Industries	218318	233247	1.080	1.060	1.000
Jordan Phosphate Mines	38168	92147	2.390	2.450	1.000
Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural (Inta)	11985	17722	1.480	1.470	1.000
Arab Chemical Detergent Industries	—	—	—	—	1.000
Aladdin Industries	38000	39583	1.050	1.030	1.000
Arab Aluminium Manufacturing	79242	141474	1.800	1.790	1.000
Jordan Worsteds Mills	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Ceramics	200	210	1.050	1.050	1.000
Chemical Industries	400	458	1.160	1.140	1.000
Jordan Industries and Match (JIMCO)	1167	570	0.500	0.480	1.000
Dar Al Daw' for Development and Investment	6375	8797	1.370	1.380	1.000
National Steel Industries	14510	33567	2.310	2.310	1.000
Universal Chemical Industries	5882	5568	0.910	0.950	1.000
General Mining	933	1301	1.380	1.400	1.000
Jordan Petroleum Refinery	6224	45050	7.150	7.210	5.000
Jordan Dye & Brick	9150	2471	0.270	0.270	1.000
National Industries	3910	2269	0.570	0.560	1.000
Arab Paper Converting and Trading	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Wooden Industries (JWICO)	200	150	0.790	0.750	1.000
Livestock and Poultry	3473	2592	0.720	0.780	1.000
Jordan Pipes Manufacturing	6240	7301	1.170	1.170	1.000
Rafia Industrial for Plastic Bags	598	478	0.850	0.800	1.000
Jordan Paper and Cardboard	914	2219	2.450	2.450	1.000
Jordan Rockwool Industries	184400	104290	0.530	0.580	1.000
Trans-Jordan Minerals Research	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Hinch Mineral	—	—	—	—	1.000
Orient Dry Batteries Factory	—	—	—	—	1.000
Woolen Industries	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Tanning	7798	15918	1.970	2.000	1.000
Jordan Printing and Packaging	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Tobacco and Cigarette	50	605	12.000	12.160	5.000
Jordan Brewery	—	—	—	—	1.000
Mas Industries	—	—	—	—	1.000
Arab Center for Pharmaceuticals & Chemicals	82770	78654	0.950	0.940	1.000
National Cable & Wire Manufacturing	303463	307160	1.040	0.990	1.000
Jordan Spinning & Weaving	116990	336167	3.060	3.290	1.000
Jordan Sulpho Chemicals	80225	78039	0.980	0.980	1.000
Jordan Cement Factories	12316	11595	0.930	0.960	1.000
Jordan Glass Industries	—	—	—	—	1.000
Grand total	1,682,954	2,152,650			

## Wall Street stocks close over 2,500 for first time

NEW YORK (R) — Wall Street stocks passed another major milestone Friday when they closed over 2,500 for the first time, with help from a stronger dollar and bonds.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 13.07 points to 2,510.04 in its fourth straight record close, has climbed a remarkable 31 per cent from the start of the year, which began with historic 13-straight gains that included the first-ever close over 2,000 on Jan. 8.

"The upward momentum built up in this market is breathtaking," said Mr. Richard Kehne of S.G. Warburg.

A steady stream of stronger earnings by leading companies triggered much of the week's 54.05-point gain. But it was the dollar's steep climb Friday that gave the extra measure to push it over the milestone.

The currency jumped two Japanese yen to the four-month high of 152.95, alleviating concern over a widening of the U.S. trade deficit reported last week.

The stock market's rally faltered a bit at late morning, when the advance was cut to less than 10 points and profit-taking was gaining steam. But news that Coca-Cola would buy back \$1.8 billion of its own shares restored momentum.

Coca-Cola, a recent addition to the Dow 30-stock average, jumped \$2 to \$47. Its massive

share buyback pointed to the financial health of leading blue-chip concerns. Many of the large companies have been reporting sharply higher earnings for the second quarter ended June 30. Coca-Cola reported an 18 per cent jump at mid-week.

The New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) composite index rose 0.97 to a record 176.67. NYSE advances led declines 903 to 650 and the average price per share was 23 cents higher. Volume on the exchange was 209,980,000 shares, compared with 210,880,000 shares on Thursday.

Analysts also cited ATT's 41 per cent quarterly earnings rise as a sign of improved corporate health, while IBM's 9.8 per cent drop was viewed as a hangover from a weak period for the computer giant. New product shipments point to better second-half results for IBM, analysts say.

But amid the enthusiasm over earnings and the subsequent strong gains on Wall Street, traders and analysts said there is mounting skepticism about the market's sustainability.

"I don't like the breadth of the market and I am not that comfortable with the leadership," said Mr. Eugene Peroni, head of

technical analysis at Janney Montgomery Scott. Mr. Peroni said that when corporate earnings slacken, the market could lose the reason for the rally.

The improved earnings are the result of belt-tightening, and also the effect of a weaker dollar, which has improved currency translations for companies that do significant business abroad.

The currency had fallen so much — some 40 per cent against major currencies in a little over a year — that its decline was threatening to boost inflation and interest rates. But recent gains in the dollar have eased those concerns.

A 0.7 per cent drop in June U.S. housing starts to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1.59 million units was in line with expectations and did little to stem bullish sentiment among currency traders.

The benchmark 30-year U.S. bond jumped nearly a half-point, lowering the yield to 8.56 per cent from 8.60 per cent on Thursday, owing mostly to the dollar's progress. Its advance eased inflation concerns aroused recently by the rise in oil futures to the highest level since January 1986.

The American Stock Exchange also closed at a record, the ninth straight, up 0.36 to 353.45.

The Nasdaq composite index rose 0.87 to 334.08. The Standard and Poor's 500 rose 1.89 to 314.59.

## World Bank gives record loans

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — The World Bank, the biggest source of loans to Third World countries, said Friday it loaned a record \$17.7 billion in the year that ended June 30.

About a third of the loans went to nations where a citizen's average income is about a dollar a day.

The most money — 38 per cent — went to Asia, where India, China and Indonesia are the biggest borrowers.

Latin America and Caribbean got 29 per cent; Europe, the Middle East and North Africa got 21 per cent and Central and Southern Africa got 12 per cent.

The bank is owned by 151 governments.

The bulk of the loans — \$14.2 billion worth — went to developing countries, which pay a variable rate of interest beginning at 7.76 per cent a year.

The rate is based on what commercial banks charge, but the World Bank makes these loans for much longer periods, as much as 20 years. It gets the money largely by borrowing on world markets.

It makes a regular profit, largely by investing the money while waiting to lend it out.

The World Bank lent \$3.486 billion to the poorest countries through what is called the International Development Association (IDA). These loans are for 50 years at less than one per cent interest. They come from funds

contributed by 33 countries, with the United States and Japan furnishing the largest amounts.

Three of the donors are former borrowers who "graduated" from IDA — Colombia, South Korea and Turkey.

Most of the loans went for specific projects such as roads and schools. But some money was loaned directly to governments to help pay their foreign debt. In exchange, the governments promise to adopt new economic policies designed to put the countries into better financial position.

Conable backs limiting debt service for poor states

Meanwhile, World Bank President Barber Conable said in Lagos, Nigeria, that he supported a suggestion by some African countries to limit their debt service ratio to not more than 30 per cent of their incomes.

"Thirty per cent is a reasonable

figure," he told a news conference. "Our goal is that it doesn't exceed 25 per cent for the poorest countries."

"As a share of gross domestic product (GDP), and in relation to exports, Africa's debt is much more difficult to overcome than that in any other group of poor countries," Mr. Conable said.

Many of the African countries, including Nigeria, have adopted tough adjustment programmes which they hope will turn round their economies and restore growth.

Mr. Conable said, however, "there will be no growth while a disproportionate amount of scarce resources are being devoted to servicing debt."

He said a meeting of creditor nations in Paris last Friday, called by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), was in response to a growing call for coordinated approach on the debt problem.

## Lawson stresses training

LONDON (R) — Britain's chancellor of the exchequer Nigel Lawson urged companies to help reduce unemployment by spending money on better training instead of wage rises.

"The challenge now is for British industry to expand its own training schemes, which generally speaking fall well short of those in most of our major competitors," the finance minister told a ruling Conservative Party dinner in Bury, northwest England.

Greatly increased profits meant companies had enough money to spend, he said. "And spending extra money on training, rather than on higher pay, will be much greater benefit in the long run to the business, the employee, and the unemployed person looking for a job."

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

### FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, JULY 19, 1987

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** This is the day when you would be wise to build up your energies. See to it that all the fine details of your life are to your liking. Be aware of other people's feelings.

**ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)** Even though it is a Sunday, take time to study your financial position. Don't spend too much on pleasures.

**TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20)** Do what you can do to improve your appearance. Take that exercise class. Be with your friends tonight.

**GEMINI (May 21 to June 21)** You need to get at the tasks necessary to be handled before you can feel peaceful and satisfied.

**MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21)** Don't let the one you love. It's best you spend time with the friends you haven't seen for a while.

**LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21)** Handle some outside affair. If a bigwig is acting tempestuously, understand that there is pressure involved.

**VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22)** You may get some pleasant news today, but continue with your routines. It's not a good day to travel any distance.

**LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 23)** It's a fine day to study the promises you have made. Don't grumble if your mate asks you to do something.

**SCORPIO (Oct. 24 to Nov. 21)** Try to reach a better accord with a partner who is stubborn. Tonight enjoy something of a social nature.

**SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)** Study how best you can assist others today, and then do it. Fine benefits can come your way.

**CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20)** You may plan some pleasure today, but don't be upset if it doesn't go according to your itinerary.

**AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19)** It's not the day to invite difficult persons into your home. Pamper yourself tonight and rest up.

**PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20)** Study the calls you want to make, and then be in your best mood when you do pick up the phone.

**IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY** ... he or she, will be one of those delightful young persons who will have the ability to understand the practical nature of any situation. Slant the education along the lines of business since your progeny could be quite a success here. Sports are a must for your son or daughter.

## THE Daily Crossword

by Victor Jambor Jr.

ACROSS  
1 Monster  
5 "Ad — per aspera"  
10 Public esteem for short  
13 Caught sight of  
14 "Blue Suede"  
15 Scull  
16 Blow to the neck  
18 GI's haven  
19 Knife case  
20 Southerner  
21 Yet another time  
22 Bender  
24 Head covering  
26 Postponed  
30 Paved roads  
33 Right-angled piping  
34 Tangle  
36 Long, scarf  
37 Bargains  
39 Ladle  
41 Adjoin  
42 Beneficial  
44 Kibitz dance  
46 Small fish  
47 Morose insects  
49 One who hears  
51 Buses  
53 Overwhelm  
54 Boot part  
56 Home, abbr.  
58 Blast  
62 A Gershwin character  
63 Home run pitches  
65 Lilies not  
66 Usefulness  
67 "Peanuts"  
68 Ovine creature  
69 Sharp cries  
70 Ancient Asian country

DOWN  
1 Exotic fish  
2 Scott  
3 Deduction  
4 Redactors  
5 Small acacia  
6 Close  
7 Musical sounds  
8 Abloom  
9 Bat wood  
10 Tournament  
11 Facility  
12 Forward part  
13 Certain students, abbr.  
14 Get away from  
15 Dissuade  
16 Asiatic lemur  
17 Sailing ship  
18 Calyx leaf  
19 Alfonso's queen  
20 Lined up  
21 Corvette d.g.  
22 Struggled  
23 Involves  
24 Calyx leaf  
25 Lively  
26 Raised railways  
27 Forsaken  
28 Urban eyesore  
29 Curve  
30 Lively  
31 Raised railways

### Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

ACROSS  
1 MONSTER  
5 AD — PER ASPERA  
10 PUBLIC ESTEEM FOR SHORT  
13 CAUGHT SIGHT OF  
1



# Philippines army links coup plot with Marcos

MANILA (Agencies) — A military leader said Saturday right-wing plans to stop the new Philippine congress opening on July 27 had been thwarted and the army had been ordered on the offensive against communist rebels.

"All units have been ordered to shift gear and go on the offensive," deputy military chief Lieutenant-General Renato de Villa said.

"Basic counter-insurgency demands taking the initiative and bringing the fight where the insurgent is," he told a news conference.

Gen. De Villa said five officers were being questioned over a plot to disrupt the congress, take international airline passengers hostage, and seize Manila's international airport and air force base to overthrow President Corason Aquino.

"We are still digging for conclusive evidence but it would appear that it is a Marcos-connected plot," he said, adding that more officers were likely to be interviewed soon.

This was the first time anyone in the military had linked the ousted president to the latest reported plot against the 18-month-old government.

Speaking before reports of clashes in which 18 rebels and four soldiers were killed, Gen. De Villa said the 18-year-old communist insurgency had claimed the lives of 2,001 guerrillas, soldiers and civilians so far this year. This was 218 fewer than in the equivalent period last year.

The state-controlled Philippine News Agency (PNA), quoting military strategists, said that the army intended to wipe out the insurgency within three years.

Earlier, a government spokesman said Mr. Marcos may be held at a beach resort while being tried on \$10 billion corruption charges if he is allowed to return to the Philippines.

Ramon Diaz, chairman of the Presidential Commission on Good Government (PCGG), said a conference of the government, the army and foreign lawyers would be held in August to discuss legal and security issues raised by Mr. Marcos's demand to come back and defend himself in court.

Mr. Diaz told Reuters one of several "raw thoughts" was that a trial could be held on the World War II island fortress of Corregidor on Manila Bay while Mr. Marcos is kept on the nearby Mariveles beach resort — at one time one of Mr. Marcos's myriad property interests.

The resort was seized by the government from Mr. Marcos after he was ousted last year.

Mr. Diaz said that another idea being considered was holding the trial in Hawaii, where Mr. Marcos has lived in exile since his overthrow in a civilian-backed revolt in February, 1986. But this was fraught with diplomatic problems, he said.

## Seoul sets typhoon toll at 99 dead, 236 missing

SEOUL (AP) — The government said Saturday that Typhoon Thelma killed 99 people and left 236 others missing. Forecasters admitted they failed to chart the storm's path, but told critics it changed course unpredictably.

The storm slammed into the southern tip of South Korea with 130-kilometre-per-hour winds Wednesday night. The typhoon sent sheets of rain over the region, capsizing boats, causing rivers to burst their banks and flood villages. Tons of mud buried people in their homes.

The Home Ministry estimated Saturday that Thelma wrought \$150 million in damage and left about 120 people injured and 15,000 homeless.

The influential Seoul newspaper Donga Ilbo said Friday that the national weather forecast left people ill-prepared to take precautions and contributed to the high toll in casualties and damage.

Weather officials first forecast that Thelma's flank would only graze the southern coast.

Donga Ilbo said the main section of the typhoon cut across southern South Korea before blowing itself out in the Sea of Japan.

The Korean Herald said Friday that local weather forecasters were ignored when they questioned the accuracy of the national forecast.

National weather officials said the typhoon changed course and insisted this was a "natural disaster," not a human error.

Many of the homeless were sheltered in relief centres as officials continued to assess damage done to houses, crops, fishing boats and tankers. Navy ships and helicopters searched the Korea Strait and the southwestern islands for bodies and possible survivors.

The port of Pusan, the country's second-largest city about 330 kilometres south of Seoul, was hardest hit. City officials said conditions gradually were returning to normal Friday under intensive clean-up efforts.

## Webster said planning top-level shake-up

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) Director William Webster is planning to remove at least two top covert operations men from the spy agency because of the Iran-contra scandal, sources told the Los Angeles Times.

The CIA's deputy director for operations, Clair George, and its chief of counterterrorism operations, Duane Clarridge, will be dismissed or allowed to take early retirement, the unidentified sources told the Times.

It was not known how soon action would be taken, the newspaper reported in Saturday's editions, but congressional sources said a shake-up had the support of Senator David Boren, an opposition Democrat and chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee.

According to the Times report, the two high-level CIA officials would become the first senior agency men disciplined for their roles in the affair.

The CIA suspended at least two lower-ranking field officers, one stationed in Honduras and another in Costa Rica, for aiding the Nicaraguan rebels in defiance of a congressional ban.

In addition, the chief of the CIA's Central American task force, Alan Fiers, may also lose his job, the sources told the Times.

## E. Berlin grants amnesty to prisoners ahead of Honecker's visit to Bonn

EAST BERLIN (R) — East German leader Erich Honecker, in a major concession before his path-breaking visit to West Germany, has decreed an amnesty for most prisoners and abolished the death penalty.

The decision, relayed Friday night by the ADN news agency, was sure to deflect West German criticism of its eastern neighbour's human rights record when Mr. Honecker visits Bonn in September, the first trip there by an East German head of state.

Unlike Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, who has released several political prisoners over the past year, Mr. Honecker had until now made no overt conciliatory gesture to the West signalling greater openness.

The broadly-worded amnesty, also broadcast on state television, stipulated that prisoners would be released for all but the most serious crimes with effect from October.

Mr. George, the chief of all CIA secret operations, was a key figure in both the Iran and contra projects, knowledgeable officials told the newspaper.

Last year he told both the House of Representatives and Senate intelligence committees that as far as he knew, the agency was not connected "directly or indirectly" to Col. North's secret contra airlift, the officials said.

Other CIA officials have said that Mr. George, 56, was in-fact behind the contra rebels and at least tacitly approved them, the sources said.

Mr. Clarridge, 55, was chief of CIA operations in Europe in 1985 when the agency helped Col. North move a secret shipment of Hawk anti-aircraft missiles to Iran in an attempt to win the freedom of American hostages in Lebanon.

The CIA is prohibited from undertaking covert operations without a written order from the president. President Ronald Reagan did not issue such an order — known as a "finding" — until after the operation.

Instead, the focus of possible disciplinary measures has shifted to higher-ranking officials such as Mr. George and Mr. Clarridge.

## COLUMN

### Police nab radio thief with a grudge

CHICAGO (R) — Police said Friday they had caught a thief who admitted stealing more than 400 radios in six months from cars at Chicago's O'Hare airport, most of them from Toyota Cressidas. Officers said Raymond Herrera, 22, told them he picked on Cressidas because a couple driving one had made a racial slur against him. They said he told them he had perfected his technique to the point where he could pry open a window and remove a radio — sometimes valued at up to \$1,200 — in 30 seconds.

### Alleged rapist thrown into bonfire

LOS ANGELES (R) — A 27-year-old homeless man suffered burns over a fifth of his body when three men pulled him off a woman whom he was alleged to have been raping and threw him into a beach bonfire, police said Friday. The suspect was in custody at a local hospital, where he was being treated for second-degree burns on his buttocks and legs. Police arrested Randall Thomas Thueson on sexual assault charges at Venice Beach early Friday morning. Thueson, who had bedded down on the sand and set a fire to keep warm during unseasonably cold weather, was identified by witnesses as one of three men who seized and raped the unidentified woman. The woman's cries for help prompted three men to intervene. Two suspects fled as the rescuers threw Thueson into the flaming embers, police said. The victim ran off and later went to the police, who described her as dazed and shaken. She was treated at a hospital.

### Soviet taxi drivers found 'overpaid'

MOSCOW (R) — A cooperative of private taxi drivers in the Siberian city of Krasnoyarsk has been disbanded because its drivers were earning too much, the government daily Izvestia said Friday. The 90 drivers were working legally and, far from receiving public complaints, could hardly keep up with the demand for rides and deliveries, it said. But the district party committee considered the drivers' net monthly earnings of 110 roubles (\$170) each excessive and disbanded the cooperative, Izvestia said. Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, trying to improve public services, has introduced limited measures to encourage individual and cooperative enterprise.

### 2 killed in court escape attempt

BUENOS AIRES (AP) — Police shot and killed a criminal suspect and a woman brandishing a grenade who tried to free him Friday at the federal court building, police said. Police said Miguel Figueroa, 25, was in court for a routine appearance on a charge of falsifying documents when the woman, carrying a gun and a grenade, burst into the courtroom with a male accomplice. The unidentified woman died instantly when shot in the head by guards on the third floor of the federal building, authorities said. Figueroa was also shot and killed. The building was immediately sealed and bomb experts were called in to remove the grenade from the woman's clothing, but a search for the missing accomplice was unsuccessful, police said.

### AIDS formally listed as killer

ATLANTA (R) — The U.S. Centers for Disease Control on Friday listed AIDS among the leading causes of premature death in the United States for the first time. The centres list AIDS as 11th among causes of death for people younger than 65 in a report on death statistics for 1985. "We would expect that to rise in future years," said Dr. Tim Dondorgo, chief of the surveillance and evaluation branch of the centres' AIDS programme. AIDS ranked just below deaths from pneumonia and influenza and just above lung disease and diabetes on the list. In the list for 1984, AIDS was not mentioned among the leading causes of premature death. The leading cause of premature death, the report said, was unintentional injuries including motor vehicle injuries. Second was cancer and third was heart disease. Dondorgo said AIDS could actually rank higher than reported since not all death certificates for AIDS victims actually list AIDS as a cause of death.

## Israeli tennis team arrives in India amid tight security

NEW DELHI (AP) — The Israeli Davis Cup team arrived Saturday from Paris amid tight security to play quarter final matches against India beginning July 24.

Palestinians, Arab students and some Arab diplomats have opposed India's decision to hold the matches in India and police are keeping the team under heavy guard in case of demonstrations or attacks.

"There was no problem at the airport, the team is here," said

Krishna Kant Paul, New Delhi's senior security police officer.

The team members were not available for comment because their hotel was told not to disclose their identity or rooms to callers or visitors, a hotel staff member said.

The team consists of four players, and others travelling with the team are a coach, the chairman of the Israeli lawn tennis association, and Pinchas Goldstein, a member of the Israeli parliament.

## 3 charged in U.S. with illegal shipments to Pakistan

SACRAMENTO (R) — A Californian couple and a Hong Kong businessman have been charged with the illegal export of sophisticated electronic equipment to Pakistan, the second case in a week alleging actual or planned shipments to the country.

Indictments announced on Friday by Federal prosecutor David Levi accused Arnold Mandel, 49, and his wife, Rona, 40, and making 15 illegal shipments to Hong Kong between July, 1982, and August, 1983, and Hong Kong importer Leung Yie Hung with making four shipments from Hong Kong to Pakistan without the required U.S. export licences.

The indictment placed the value of the equipment, which included computers and oscilloscopes, at nearly \$1 million.

Levi refused to comment on whether the electronic gear could have been used in the development of nuclear weapons. A week ago, in a separate case, a Pakistani, Arshad Pervaz, was arrested in Philadelphia on charges that he tried to export 25 tons of a special steel alloy to Pakistan that could have been used for making a nuclear device.

The Pervaz in court raised questions again in Congress and the Reagan administration about whether Pakistan is trying to make nuclear weapons. A 1985 U.S. law requires a cutoff of American aid if Pakistan attempts to acquire material for making such devices.

Levi said only that, under the export administration act, "certain types of equipment and technology important to the strategic or foreign-policy interests of the United States cannot be exported without a validated export license from the United States Department of Commerce."

The indictments alleged that the Mandels and Leung did not have the licences. In the separate indictment, Leung was accused of conspiracy in knowing that the equipment's final destination was Pakistan. It said that prior to May 8, 1982, his Fortune Enterprise Company in Hong Kong received orders for high-technology equipment from customers in Pakistan.

The next month, it said, he placed orders with the Mandel's companies, identified as the United States equipment Remarketing Service and Tirco.

## Social Democrats seen having an edge in today's Portuguese general elections

LISBON (Agencies) — Portugal ended a three-week election campaign with political rallies and revelry before Sunday's voting in which Prime Minister Anibal Cavaco Silva's Social Democrats are tipped to score a major victory.

People drove through the streets of major cities, honking horns and waving party flags while cars with loudspeakers blared music and political slogans until well after midnight Friday when campaigning officially closed.

Hundreds of thousands of Portuguese also attended big closing rallies held by the major political parties.

Saturday was declared a "day of reflection" before Sunday's vote, with no political news or advertising and only music and films on radio and television.

President Mario Soares, who addresses the nation on television on Friday, is expected to urge the 7.8 million electorate to use their votes, as a record abstention rate of up to 30 per cent has been forecast.

Over 100,000 cheering, flag-waving supporters of the Social Democratic Party (PSD) turned up at a Lisbon park Friday night for a final rally with Cavaco Silva, tipped in opinion polls to achieve

a sweeping victory. Polls say he looks close to winning a landmark outright majority in parliament.

The Social Democrats, whose minority government fell to a censure motion in April by the combined parties of the left-of-centre majority in the outgoing parliament, won 29.9 per cent of the vote in the last elections in October 1985.

Mr. Cavaco Silva's campaign has urged voters to give the party the 42.6 per cent of the vote it needs to form a majority government capable of remaining in office for a full, four-year term.

## North's note says 'you can't fire me, I quit'

WASHINGTON (R) — The day before he was fired from the National Security Council (NSC) job last November, Oliver North sent his boss a note saying: "You can't fire me, I quit," according to evidence made public Friday.

Lieutenant-Colonel North, in his note to then-National Security Adviser John Poindexter, said he remained confident the secret Iran-contra operations that were then becoming public had been worth the risk, but foresaw a bout of "political fratricide."

Evidence made public Friday at congressional hearings into the scandal included the computer message to Vice-Admiral Poindexter from Col. North.

It was dated Nov. 24, 1986, the day before Col. North was fired and Adm. Poindexter resigned amid disclosures that profits from sales of U.S. arms to Iran had been diverted to Nicaragua's contra rebels.



Oliver North

"There is an old line about, 'You can't fire me, I quit,'" Col. North wrote.

"I am prepared to depart at the time you and the president decide it to be in the best interests of the

presidency and the country."

"I am honoured to have served the president, you, and your predecessors, these past five and a half years. I only regret that I could not have done so better."

"My prayer is that the president is not further damaged by what has transpired, and that the hostages will not be harmed as a consequence of what we now do."

"Finally, I remain convinced that what we tried to accomplish was worth the risk."

"We nearly succeeded, and hopefully, when the political fratricide is finished, there will be others, in a moment of calm reflection, who will agree," Col. North concluded.

Despite Col. North's suggestion he was willing to resign and go quietly, Mr. Reagan fired him when the diversion scandal erupted.

## Gunshot slightly damages famous da Vinci work

LONDON (Agencies) — A man fired a gun at a Leonardo da Vinci drawing at the National Gallery on Friday night, Scotland Yard said. He was immediately arrested.

The gallery said the cartoon, or preliminary drawing, called "The Virgin and Child with St. Anne and St. John the Baptist," was protected by reinforced glass and that the damage was confined to an area of the Virgin's clothing.

Police said the Gallery told Scotland Yard the drawing was worth as much as £5 million (\$8 million).

"A man entered the National Gallery with a loaded shotgun and discharged it at a Leonardo da Vinci cartoon," said police spokesman.

He said the shot was fired just before the 6 p.m. (1700 GMT)

closing time at the National Gallery, which occupies most of the north side of Trafalgar Square in central London.

Scotland Yard said that although the man was under arrest, no charges had been pressed. The spokesman said he did not know whether the gallery had been crowded at the time, but said there were no reports of injuries.

The gallery said its conservators were examining the drawing by the Italian renaissance master. The drawing is one of the most popular works at the National Gallery.

When it was acquired for the nation in 1962 through public fund-raising and government donation, Prime Minister Harold MacMillan described it as "one of the most beautiful things in the

world."

The public donated £800,000 (then worth \$2.24 million) and the government gave another 350,000 pounds (then worth \$980,000) for a total of 1.15 million pounds (\$3.22 million) to purchase the drawing.

The National Gallery's press officer, Lindsay Callender, said Friday night that it was too early to assess the damage.

"It is an extremely delicate work of art. At this stage we wouldn't like to give any assessment of the damage," she said.

The director of the gallery, Neil MacGregor, said at the gallery as conservation staff began the task of deciding how to treat the damaged area.

Art experts believe the picture was brought to Britain in the mid-18th century from Venice

where it had been part of the Sagredo collection.

It is one of the world's best-known examples of the cartoon-form made for the purpose of transferring a design to an easel painting or tapestry or other large work.

A German artist, Franz Weng, later declared insane, threw an ink bottle at the giant work on June 28, 1962, as the public appeal was launched for funds to purchase it. The bottle cracked a thick plastic protection shield and slightly damaged the picture.

The incident led to a tightening up of security at the National Gallery, Britain's foremost collection of world art treasures. The previous year a famous portrait of the Duke of Wellington by the Spanish artist Goya was stolen from the gallery.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
AND CHAS GELBERG  
© 1987 Tribune Media Services, Inc.

### TWO-GAME SWING IN TORONTO

North-South vulnerable. East deals.

NORTH  
♠ 108743  
♥ 6  
♦ 62  
♣ AQ872

WEST  
♠ AQJ5  
♥ AKQ42  
♦ 874  
♣ K

EAST  
♠ 62  
♥ J1098753  
♦ K  
♣ J64

SOUTH  
♠ K9  
♥ Void  
♦ AQ10953  
♣ 10953

The bidding:  
3♥ 4♠ 4♥ 4♠

Dbl Pass Dbl 5♥

Dbl Pass Pass Pass

Opening lead: King of ♠

An underdog team from New Jersey captured by Sandy Burns of Englewood surprised the 10th-seeded team loaded with former national champions in the first round of the Spingold Knockout Team-of-Four Championship. The underdogs won by the margin of 11 International Match Points. They gained more than that on this hand, which features an avoidance play — a subject we wrote about in our recent series on the lexicon of bridge plays.

As the cards lie, East-West can

make five hearts, and in the other room, where the New Jersey players held the East-West cards, they were allowed to play in four hearts. Here the New Jersey North-South bid as shown. North's bid of four spades made five hearts a less attractive contract, and East elected to double five diamonds rather than compete.

After the lead of the king of hearts South, Michael Huppert of Summit, was faced with the prospect of losing two spade tricks and a club. Since West almost surely held the ace of spades, East had to be kept off lead to prevent a spade coming through the king.

Rather than use the club entry to dummy to take what could easily have been a losing trump finesse, declarer got off to a grand start when he ruffed the opening lead and laid down the ace of diamonds, picking up East's king. After drawing trumps, South led a low club from hand and, when the king appeared, West was allowed to hold the trick!

The contract was now secure. Since he had no way to get to his partner's hand, West was faced with a Hobson's choice: If he cashed the ace of spades, his side would get only one spade trick and the club already in the bank; if he led anything else, declarer would eventually get one spade away on the table's long club, again holding his losers to only two tricks.